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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The excess ovulation animal which are the transgenic nonhuman animal which generated to the individual the totipotency cell which introduced the DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2, and its descendant animal, and is characterized by holding the above-mentioned DNA fragment in a somatic cell chromosome.

[Claim 2] The excess ovulation animal of claim 1 whose promotor array is a promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone.

[Claim 3] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 1, medicates an animal with the imprint controlling factor of a promotor array, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 4] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 2, medicates an animal with a gonadotropic hormone, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 5] The excess ovulation animal introduced into the ovary in the oocyte which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array

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numbers 1 or 2.

[Claim 6] The excess ovulation animal of claim 5 whose promotor array is a promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone.

[Claim 7] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 5, medicates an animal with the imprint controlling factor of a promotor array, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 8] The excess ovulation approach characterized by making the protein which is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of an excess ovulation animal according to claim 6, medicates an animal with a gonadotropic hormone, and has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover.

[Claim 9] The excess ovulation approach which is an approach of promoting ovulation of a naive animal individual artificially, and is characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 by medicating an animal individual with protein kinase repressor, SUTAUSOPORIN, or those derivatives discover.

[Claim 10] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array number 1.

[Claim 11] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone, and the DNA array of the array number 1.

[Claim 12] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array number 2.

[Claim 13] The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone, and the DNA array of the array number 2.

[Claim 14] The cell isolated from the excess ovulation animal according to claim 1 or 2.

[Claim 15] The cell of claim 14 whose cell is a reproductive cell.

[Claim 16] Oocyte which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2.

[Claim 17] Oocyte of claim 16 whose promotor array is a promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone.



[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION



[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the approach of controlling artificially the number of ovulation of the transgenics excess ovulation animal to which the number of ovulation of a mature ovum can be made to increase, and a this excess ovulation animal or a naive animal.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Many primordial follicles (primordialfollicles) are formed in fetus or after the birth in the ovary of the female individual of mammalian. This primordial follicle is what consists of oocyte which is a reproductive cell which will become an ovum in the future, and a granulosa cell which surround it. The number decided for every sexual cycle through the whole life of an individual these primordial follicles The primary ovarian follicle (primary follicles), The secondary follicle (secondary follicles) and the vesicular ovarian follicle (antral follicles or vesicularfollicles), And it grows to the Graafian follicle (graafian follicles), finally oocyte matures, and it is ovulation (ovulation). The process in which it results is stepped on. However, it is 99.9% although it is only that very few primordial follicles reach an ovulation process as the number of the primordial follicles at the time of birth is restricted by animal species and shown in drawing 1 , and a part finishes with hibernation. A primordial follicle is the "atresia

folliculi" (atresia) at the growth way. It backs through the process said.

[0003] Although age, a breeding cycle, pregnancy, lactation, the hormone balance of ovary inside and outside, a nutrition, ischemia, etc. were mentioned as a factor whose ovarian follicle backs, the detailed molecule mechanism had been unknown for a long time. in recent years, it sees in the case of the atresia folliculi --- from observation of morphological and biochemical and histological change, concentration of nucleus chromatin and nuclear fragmentation are accepted in the granulosa cell of an atretic follicle, and closing of ovarian follicle and the relation of apoptosis are suggested. from bacterial research, a gonadotropic hormone controls the apoptosis in the atretic follicle of a rat (Tilly et al. and "reference name ---) A magazine name, vol.page 1992; Chun" et al. and Endocrinology 135 : 1845-1853 and 1994; Tilly et al. and Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023, 1995; Tilly and Tilly and Endocrinology 136: 242-252 and 1995, A part of the depressant action moreover, the growth hormone in ovarian follicle It minds (). [Tilly et al.,] [Mol.] Endocrinol.6 : 1942-1950, 1992; Chun et al. and Endocrinology 135: 1845-1853, 1994; Tilly et al. and Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023 and 1995 are clear. furthermore, as backing of possibility that apoptosis serves as an important point of the optional feature of ovarian follicle The active oxygen in the granulosa cell depending on a gonadotropic hormone (Tilly and Tilly, Endocrinology 136:242-252, 1995). The antioncogene (Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136:1394-14023) of p53 grade, ced-3/interleukin 1 converting enzyme (ICE:) interleukin-1 beta converting enzyme Related gene (Flaws et al., Endocrinology 136:5042-5053) Change is reported.

[0004] However, the detailed elucidation was not made about what kind of function is achieved in the device which controls survival and selection of the ovarian follicle in the ovary containing the oocyte these factors of whose are reproductive cells, or whether the factor which controls apoptosis further is related to how [those]. however --- although it was reported very much recently that the Bcl-2 related gene product which controls apoptosis and has the prolongation-of-life function of a cell is discovered by the ovarian follicle in the rat ovary (Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136:232-241, 1995) From observation of the mouse which made Bcl-2 gene suffer a loss by gene targeting, it was suggested that Bcl-2 are participating only in the survivability of a primordial follicle (3668 Ratts et al., Endocrinology 136:3665- 1995). Possibility that apoptosis repressor different from a Bcl-2 related gene product is involving from this in process of degradation and closing of the primary ovarian follicle which grew from the primordial follicle, the secondary follicle, and the ovarian follicle in the ovary in the vesicular ovarian follicle is assumed.

[0005] On the other hand, in connection with development of the molecule biological technique in recent years, it is

nerve cell apoptosis control protein (nural apoptotic inhibitory protein:NAIP) as a gene of cause of the spine nature muscular-atrophy syndrome (spinalmuscular atrophy: SMA) which is a familial hereditary disease by positional cloning which is - ** of the technique. It was isolated (Royet al., Cell 80:167-178, 1995). Furthermore, this NAIP gene was introduced into various cultured cells, and when **** to which induction of appointment ** -SHISU is carried out was given to the cell, it became clear that that cell death is controlled (Liston et al., Nature 379:349-353, 1996). From these results, possibility that NAIP was a factor which has a cell prolongation-of-life-function in the controlling mechanism of the apoptosis which cannot be explained only by the intervention of a Bcl-2 related gene product was suggested.

[0006] In in the living body, the burying-him-alive-cell death called apoptosis is a phenomenon indispensable as a device which eliminates an unnecessary cell when maintaining a living body's homeostasis which consists of countless cells. The manifestation of NAIP in an animal individual controls degradation and closing of ovarian follicle, and it not only controls the apoptosis of a nerve cell, but is considered to function as keeping constant the number of ovulation programmed by the animal species. Therefore, if it becomes possible to control this NAIP gene expression artificially, the number of ovulation will become possible [producing efficiently the useful animals (livestock animals, such as a cow and a horse etc.) which are fractions] in spite of the ovulation inducing drug processings including the sterility therapy in Homo sapiens.

[0007] This invention is made in view of the situation as above, and aims at offering the excess ovulation animal which holds all the cDNA arrays of a foreignness NAIP gene. Moreover, this invention aims at offering the approach of promoting the number of ovulation of the above-mentioned animal artificially.

[0008] Furthermore, this invention is required for the purpose of offering the approach to which the number of ovulation of a naive animal individual (animal individual into which the foreignness gene is not introduced) including Homo sapiens is made to increase artificially.

[0009]

[Means for Solving the Problem] This invention is the transgenic nonhuman animal which generated to the individual the totipotency cell which introduced the DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 as what solves the above-mentioned technical problem, and its descendant animal, and offers the excess ovulation animal (claim 1) characterized by holding the above-mentioned DNA fragment in a somatic cell

chromosome.

[0010] Moreover, this invention offers the excess ovulation animal (claim 5) introduced into the ovary in the oocyte which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2. In addition, in these excess ovulation animals, the above-mentioned promotor array makes it the desirable mode to be the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone (claims 2 and 6).

[0011] Furthermore, this invention is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of the above-mentioned excess ovulation animal (claims 1 and 5), medicates an animal with the imprint controlling factor of a promotor array, and offers the excess ovulation approach (claims 3 and 7) characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover. A promotor array is the approach of promoting artificially ovulation of the excess ovulation animal (claims 2 and 6) which is the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone, and this invention medicates an animal with a gonadotropic hormone, and offers the excess ovulation approach (claims 4 and 8) characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover further again.

[0012] Furthermore, this invention is the approach of promoting ovulation of a naive animal individual artificially, and offers the excess ovulation approach (claim 9) characterized by making the protein which has the amino acid sequence of the array numbers 3 or 4 discover by medicating an animal individual with protein kinase repressor, SUTAUROSUPORIN, or those derivatives.

[0013] The recombination vector containing the DNA fragment with which this invention besides the above invention includes a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 (claims 10 and 12), The recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including the promotor array of the receptor gene of a gonadotropic hormone, and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 (claims 11 and 13), The cell (claim 14) isolated from the above-mentioned transgenic nonhuman animal and the oocyte (claim 16) which carried out the transformation by the recombination vector containing a DNA fragment including a promotor array and the DNA array of the array numbers 1 or 2 are offered, respectively.

[0014] Hereafter, the gestalt of implementation of this invention is explained in detail.

[0015]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In this invention, the gene used as a means of degradation / closing control of ovarian follicle is a NAIP gene isolated as a gene of cause of SMA from 5th chromosome macrobrachia of *Homo sapiens* 13.1 field (5q13.1), and that overall length cDNA has the base sequence of the array number 1 or the array number 2. such cDNA -- for example, 1 section array of the array numbers 1 or 2 -- a probe -- carrying out -- from the cDNA library of the various existing animal origins -- it can isolate -- or a part of array numbers 1 or 2 -- by making an array into a primer, PCR magnification can be carried out and it can obtain. Moreover, the array number 1 or the overall length of the DNA array of two is sufficient as cDNA introduced into an animal individual, or the coding region part is sufficient as it. And in creation of the excess ovulation animal of this invention, this cDNA array and the DNA fragment which connected the promotor array with that upstream are prepared, and the transgenic animal which generated to the individual the totipotency cell which introduced this DNA fragment is created.

[0016] Since a promotor array makes this cDNA array discover within the ovary, it is desirable to use the promotor array of the gene which uses as an imprint controlling factor the matter which exists in an ovary unique target, and the promotor array of the receptor gene of gonadotropic hormones, such as follicle-stimulating hormone and corpus luteal hormone, is desirable especially. Or the promotor array of the foreign gene which uses the matter which is not inherent in the animal species to be used as an imprint controlling factor can also be used. In this case, it can be made discovered, only when introduced cDNA is not spontaneously discovered and prescribes that imprint controlling factor for the patient from the exterior.

[0017] For example, the transgenic animal of this invention can be created by the following approaches. Each reading frame is made in agreement, a promotor array and the DNA array (or that part array) of the array numbers 1 or 2 are *** (ed), a DNA fragment is prepared, and this DNA fragment is introduced into the totipotency cell of a nonhuman mammal. The target animals are useful livestock, such as a cow, Buta, a horse, and a sheep, or are pets, such as a dog, and a cat, the primates, an animal for an experiment, etc. Moreover, as a totipotency cell, a cultured cell like an embryonic stem cell besides a fertilized egg or an early embryo can be used. Impregnation of the DNA fragment to these totipotency cells can use a well-known approach, i.e., an electrostatic pulse method, the liposome method, a calcium phosphate method, a microinjection method, etc. Next, transplant to the oviduct of assumed parents the cell which poured in the DNA fragment, the animal generated to the individual is made born, and it breeds. And a somatic cell is taken out and existence of the DNA fragment which carried out Southern blot analysis of the DNA in this cell,

and introduced it is checked. He is the founder about the individual by which inclusion for the chromosome of a DNA fragment was checked. (Founder) Then, this introductory DNA fragment is transmitted to 50% of that descendant, and can produce the excess ovulation animal of this invention continuously.

[0018] And the excess ovulation animal which carried out in this way and was created has the introductory DNA fragment for the chromosome of all the cells, and makes a promotor array discover cDNA of a NAIP gene by existence of a specific imprint controlling factor. When a promotor array is the promotor of the receptor gene of follicle-stimulating hormone, it is specifically discovered only by the granulosa cell of the ovary in which the hormone exists, and cDNA controls degradation and closing of ovarian follicle. Of course, although the NAIP gene of internality exists in an animal individual and the number of ovulation is controlled, since the excess ovulation animal of this invention discovers degradation / closing repressor of ovarian follicle so much with the NAIP gene cDNA of the introduced foreignness, compared with a naive animal, a lot of ovulation is possible for it. Moreover, excess ovulation is also artificially controllable by medicating a promotor with a specific imprint controlling factor.

[0019] On the other hand, the excess ovulation animal of this invention can be created also by introducing the above-mentioned DNA fragment directly in the ovary of an animal individual. That is, the recombination vectors (an adenovirus vector, retrovirus vector, etc.) incorporating a DNA fragment are transplanted to the ovary of an animal individual by the physical approach. Or the oocyte which carried out the transformation by the above-mentioned recombination vector is transplanted to the ovary. A NAIP gene carries out the abundant manifestation also of such an animal rather than a naive animal into the ovary, and it serves as excess ovulation. Moreover, it is possible to control the excess ovulation by prescribing for the patient the imprint controlling factor of the promotor array connected with the NAIP gene cDNA.

[0020] This invention also offers the excess ovulation approach of promoting ovulation of a naive animal individual artificially further again. That is, all animal individuals are equipped with the NAIP gene into that genome, and the gene of this internality can be made to discover transient by carrying out whole body administration of protein kinase repressor (for example, immunosuppressant FK506 grade), or SUTAUSUPORIN (K252A etc.) or these derivatives. A lot of ovulation is attained in an animal individual including Homo sapiens, without using an ovulation inducing drug etc., and insurance and a positive sterility therapy are offered by this.

[0021] Next, the experimental result which checked that a NAIP gene was a gene which surely participates in

degradation / closing control of ovarian follicle is shown, and the effectiveness of this invention is explained.

(1) Humidity and temperature were bred under the environment adjusted uniformly, and superovulation processing of an ingredient, an approach animal, and the gonadotropic hormone processing ICR system female mouse (it purchases from Japanese Clare, Inc.) was carried out for ** term 12 hours (5:00 – 17:00) at the time of 3 weeks old. That is, the pregnant-mare-serum gonadotropic hormone (pregnant mare serum gonadotropin, PMSG) of 5IU was injected intraperitoneally, and the Homo sapiens chorionic gonadotropin (human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG) of 5IU was injected intraperitoneally similarly 48 hours after.

in Carry out paraffin embedding after carrying out dehydration *** of the mouse ovary which carried out situ hybridization BUAN immobilization, and it is 5–6 micrometers in thickness. They are 10 ** to the slide glass which carried out silane coat *** after thin sectioning at the intercept. After making it dry, the organization intercept which performed deparaffinization row hydrophilic actuation according to the conventional method was ***(ed) 0.3% by Protease (Triton-X (2 between parts), 0.2 %HCl (for 20 minutes), and 20microg/ml) (for 20 minutes) K. Furthermore, after being immersed in the fresh paraformaldehyde of 4 % for 5 minutes and making it re-fix to it, it processed in the 0.2 % glycine for 1 hour, residual ARUDEHITO was neutralized, and it ***(ed) by formamide 50% as pre-hybridization for 2 hours.

[0022] In antisense one of NAIP and the sense RNA probe which are used for high buri die ZEJON Homo sapiens naip gene (Roy et al. --) Cell 80:167–178 and 195 of 1995 A part of BIR1, BIR2, and BIR3 of the BIR (baculoviral inhibition of apoptosis protein repeat) field from a base to 1263 bases It is a subclo to pBluscript about the included gene fragment (drawing 2). – The vector which carried out NINGU is used. Digoxigenin (Digoxigenin:DIG)–RNA labeling Kit of Boehringer Mannheim The generated DIG indicator RNA probe was used by using and carrying out an in vitro imprint. In addition, about this PU opening 1 BU, the gay opening G with mouse c-IAP1 which is an IAP (inhibitor of apoptosis protein) related gene is 30 – 40%, and is understood that crossover nature is low. Hybridization is 50% formamide, 10% dextran sulfate, 1X Denhardt's solution, and 100. It carried out to ***** of mug/ml single strand salmon sperm DNA, 100microg [/ml] Escherichia coli tRNA, and 10 mM DICHIOSUTE oar under the 50–degree C condition in the moisture chamber for 16 to 20 hours using 65 degrees C and the solution which added the RNA probe denatured by the processing for 5 minutes beforehand. Next, in order to remove an unreacted RNA probe from the preparation, the following washing actuation was performed. First, after washing for 20 minutes in 4XSSC, processing

for 30 minutes and washing 37 degrees C in 20microg [/ml] RNase, it reaches 2 XSSC under a 68 more-degree C condition. It washed in 0.2XSSC for 1 hour each.

[0023] 5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl-phosphate-nitroblue tetrazolium after making the alkali FOSUFATA 1 ZE indicator DIG antibody of Boehringer Mannheim react in detection by the immunohistochemistry reaction (BCIP/NBT) The signal in which existence of RNA of a NAIP gene is shown according to considering as a substrate and making it color under 4-degree C conditions was detected. About creation of BUAN immobilization of the histochemistry-detection mouse ovary of apoptosis, paraffin embedding, and an organization intercept, it applied to the above-mentioned approach correspondingly. Terminal Deoxynucleotidly Transferase-(TdT) mediated dUTP-biotin nick end labeling (TUNEL) whose detection of morphological apoptosis is the approach of detecting fragmentation in the NUKURESOMU unit of Chromosome DNA in histochemistry -- law was used. After using MEBSTAIN Kit (Medical & Biological Laboratories) fundamentally, carrying out PU opening TEAZE processing of the organization intercept first and making the amount of [of the fragmentation DNA in a nucleus] 3'OH end incorporate biotin-ized dUTP, add streptoavidin-HRP (horseradish peroxidase), combined TUNEL assay, it was made to color using DAB (diaminobenzidine) as a substrate, and Fragmentation DNA was detected to it.

The ovary is extracted from the ICR juvenile female mouse of isolation of a granulosa cell, and 3 weeks old culture, fat tissue, blood, etc. are removed on a filter paper, and it is an Eagle's minimum essential medium (minimum essential medium:MEM). It offered as a sample to the experiment after washing. the isolation and culture of a cell lump containing oocyte of a granulosa cell -- Eppig ** -- (Biol.Reprod., 41:268-276, 1989) Hirano and others (J.Exp.Zool., 267:543-547, 1993) It carried out almost according to the reported approach. First, it was immersed and the ovary extracted to the MEM which added 2mg [/ml] collagenase (the object for cell distribution, Wako Pure Chem) was processed for 30 minutes. Pipetting was repeated with Pasteur pipette after washing, and the cell lump of the granulocyte containing oocyte was isolated. 4mg [/ml] bovine serum albumin in the culture plate in which the cell lump which isolated did the coat with the agar -- and -- It cultivated by 2mM hypoxanthine. Ten days after culture initiation, the cell lump of the granulosa cell containing these oocytes was moved to the MEM containing 100 ng(s)/ml follicle-stimulating hormone (fillicle-stimulating hormone: FSH and sigma), the cell lump of the granulosa cell which contains oocyte 18 hours after was extracted, and the analysis of NAIP gene expression was presented.

an RNA extract and the extract of all RNA from reverse transcriptase PCR (RT-PCR) and the northern-blot-analysis

ovary -- AGPC (acid guanidium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform) -- law (Anal.Biochem.162:156-159, 1987) It carried out. After all extracted RNA digested the genomic DNA mixed by carrying out DNaseI processing, the quantum of it was carried out and the experiment was presented with it.

[0024] By RT-PCR analysis, it is 1microg. From all RNA to AMVXL Therefore, cDNA was compounded to RTase (TAKARA SHUZO), and cDNA of Mouse naip was amplified using the part. the primer used for magnification -- 5 -- '-CACAGGGGTGAAACTTGGGGTTCAG-3' 5 [and] -- '-CACCTGTGGTTCCATGGCTTCTGG-3' it is -- after the reaction condition carried out 94 degrees C of thermal denaturation for 5 minutes, it wound annealing 60 degree C for 94 degrees C of thermal denaturation for 1 minute, wound the cycle for 2 minutes for 1 minute and for 72 degrees C of DNA synthesis 40 times, and removed. Electrophoresis of the amplified RT-PCR product was carried out by agarose gel 2%, and it was separated and detected.

[0025] 6-8microg refined in NO 1 Zhang blotting analysis using Oligotex-dT<Super> (TAKARA SHUZO) from all RNA (Pori A) +RNA was used. It is a nylon filter after separating agarose electrophoresis under existence of a formamide. It transferred to ybondN+ (Amersham). UV irradiation was carried out to the dried nylon filter on the next day, and RNA on a filter was fixed. ExressHyb hybridization solution (Clonetec) was used in pre hybridization *** hybridization. First, the mouse nnaipcDNA probe which carried out 32 P-dCTP indicators was added after the pre hybridization of 2 - 3 hours, and hybridization was performed overnight. In addition, the gene fragment used for the probe is 473 of a mouse naip gene (Robertson et al., unpublished data). 854 containing a part of BIR1 from a base to 1326 bases, and BIR2 and BIR3 It is the gene fragment of the die length of a base (drawing 2). Too, the homology with mouse c-IAP1 which is an IAP related gene is 30 - 40%, and is understood that crossover nature is low. Washing of hybridization is [a room temperature and] for 20 minutes in the water solution of 0.1XSSC and 0.1 %DSD to 2 times and a degree in the water solution of 2XSSC and 0.05%SDS 68 degrees C and 20 Between parts was performed by carrying out twice. The washed filter performed autoradiography by the imaging plate (FUJI), detected the signal by BAS-2000 and performed quantitative analysis.

(2) in situ hybridization using a specific RIBOPU lobe [as opposed to the cDNA for the NAIP gene expression in the ovary extracted from the female mouse of the weeks old of NAIP gene expression versatility accompanying growth of the ovarian follicle in the result ovary] By investigating, the NAIP gene expression accompanying growth of the ovarian follicle in the ovary was examined.

[0026] Although the ovarian follicle images in the ovary observed in 2 age-in-day mouse ovary immediately after birth were two ovarian follicle images of the primordial follicle by which oocyte was surrounded by much more flat granulosa cell or the granulosa cell which became cube-like, oocyte, and the primary ovarian follicle which consists of basement membrane of a periphery, in a primordial follicle, a difference was not regarded as the case where sense and an antisense RIBOPU lobe are made to hybridize, either. The strong signal was observed by the time of using an antisense RIBOPU lobe in the granulosa cell of the primary ovarian follicle which has the oocyte which grew more on the other hand (drawing 3 (A)). Next, when NAIP gene expression was investigated in the mouse ovary in which 12 weeks old which repeats sexual cycle regularly matured, NAIP gene expression was accepted also in the cumulus cell which surround the granulosa cell and oocyte of a Graafian follicle which are vesicular ovarian follicle in front of ovulation (drawing 3 (B)). [0027] From the above result, having discovered the NAIP gene by the granulosa cell from the primary ovarian follicle to the Graafian follicle in front of ovulation was checked.

NO 1 Zhang blotting analysis investigated the NAIP gene expression in each organization of the mouse containing the tissue-specific-expression ovary of a NAIP gene by using Mouse naipcDNA as a probe.

[0028] The NAIP gene is discovered as a transcript with two die length in mouse each organization including the ovary. First, 2microg Pori Although the strong signal was seen with ***, lungs, liver, and the heart when the NAIP gene expression in the main organizations of a mouse was examined using mouse multiple-tissue northernblot (MTN blot, Clontec) which combined (A)+RNA, there is no tissue specificity and the manifestation was mostly accepted in all organizations (drawing 4 (A)). On the other hand about a manifestation in the ovary, 2 age in day, 3 weeks old, 12 weeks old, and the 3rd day of a delivery And 8microg of the ovary origin extracted from the various female mice of 18 weeks old Pori The place which used the filter which carried out BUROTSU ** of the (A)+RNA, Strong NAIP gene expression was observed with the female mouse of 12 weeks old and 18 weeks old which repeats sexual cycle with many rates of primary, the secondary follicle, or the vesicular ovarian follicle and which matured. However, in the ovary of the 2 age in day and the day [of a delivery / 3rd] female mouse with which a primordial follicle and a corpus luteum occupy many, respectively, NAIP gene expression was weak.

[0029] From the above thing, it was checked that the NAIP gene expression in the ovary is in the development process and correlation of ovarian follicle.

The localization gonadotropic hormone of the NAIP gene expression in ovarian follicle investigated the manifestation

of a NAIP gene with time in the ovary of the female mouse of 3 weeks old which gave superovulation ***. the amount of NAIP gene expression in the ovary 48 hours [with the operation as follicle-stimulating hormone (FSH)] after PMSG administration -- before administration -- comparing -- about 1.6 It is twice and has a corpus luteal hormone (Luteinizing hormone, LH) operation further. administration hours [7 hours] after hCG -- administration before -- comparing -- about 2.4 twice -- the strong manifestation was observed. When RT-PCR detected the NAIP gene expression in the cell lump of the granulosa cell which contains next the oocyte isolated from the ovary, it was shown by oocyte that the manifestation is discovered only by private seal ** and the granulosa cell. Furthermore, although there was no absolute quantum nature for magnification by PCR, the inclination for a NAIP gene expression signal to become strong with a gonadotropic hormone was observed.

[0030] It was checked that carry out localization of the NAIP gene expression to the granulosa cell of ovarian follicle, and the manifestation is reinforced with gonadotropic hormones, such as FSH, from the above result.

It sets on the continuation organization intercept of the related ovary of the atresia folliculi and NAIP gene expression, and is in situ hybridization. Comparison examination of the apoptosis accepted by the NAIP gene expression detected and the TUNEL assay was carried out. Consequently, as shown in drawing 5 , apoptosis was not observed in the granulosa cell of the ovarian follicle which the NAIP gene has discovered strongly. On the other hand, by the atretic follicle characterized by deformation of oocyte, the granulosa cell which carried out cell death was observed, and by such ovarian follicle, NAIP gene expression is feeble or was hardly observed. [0031] Since the NAIP gene was not discovered by the closed ovarian follicle as above, it was checked that the NAIP gene is functioning as apoptosis repressor in the ovarian follicle in the ovary.

[0032]

[Effect of the Invention] The approach of promoting ovulation artificially is offered by controlling NAIP gene expression by this invention with the excess ovulation animal which introduced the NAIP gene which controls degradation and closing of ovarian follicle as explained in detail above. By this, development of a new sterility therapy can be attained and the productivity of a useful animal can also be raised.

[0033]

[Layout Table]

array number: -- die-length [of one array]: -- mold [of 5984 arrays]: -- number [of nucleic-acid chains]: --

double strand topology: -- class [of straight chain-like array]: -- cDNA to mRNA origin living thing name: -- Homo sapiens array ACAAAAGGTC CTGTGCTCAC CTGGGACCCCT TCTGGACGTT GCCCTGTGTT CCTCTTCGCC 60 TGCCGTGTTCA TCTACGACGA ACCCCGGGTA TTGACCCCGAG ACAACAATGC CACTTCATAT 120 TGGGGACTTC GTCTGGGATT CCAAGGTGCA TTCATTGCAA AGTTCCTTAA ATATTTTCTC 180 ACTGCTTCCT ACTAAAGGAC GGACAGAGCA TTTGTTCTTC AGCCACATAC TTTCCTTTCCA 240 CTGGCCAGCA TTCTCCTCTA TTAGACTAGA ACTGTGGATA AACCTCAGAA AATGGCCACC 300 CAGCAGAAAG CCTCTGACGA GAGGATCTCC CAGTTTGATC ACAATTTGCT GCCAGAGCTG 360 TCTGCTCTTC TGGGCTAGA TGCAGTTTCA TGGCAAAGG AACTAGAAAG AGAGGAGCAG 420 AAGGAGCGAG CAAAATGCA GAAAGGCTAC AACTCTCAA TGGCAGTGA AGCAAAAAGG 480 TTAAAGACTT TTGTGACTTA TGAGCCGTAC AGCTCATGGA TACCACAGGA GATGGCGGCC 540 GCTGGGTTTT ACTTCACTGG GGTAATCT GGGATTGAGT GCCTCTGCTG TAGCCTAATC 600 CTCTTTGGTG CCGGCCCTCAC GAGACTCCCC ATAGAAGACC ACAAGAGGTT TCATCCAGAT 660 TGTGGTTCC TTTGAACAA GGATGTTGGT AACATTGCCA AGTACGACAT AAGGGTGAAG 720 AATCTGAAGA GCAGGCTGAG AGGAGGTAAA ATGAGGTACC AAGAAGAGGA GGCTAGACTT 780 GCATCCTTCA GGAAGTGGC ATTTTATGTC CAAGGGATAT CCCCTTGTTG GCTCTCAGAG 840 GCTGGCTTGG TCTTTACAGG TAAACAGGAC ACGGTACAGT GTTTTTCCTG TGGTGGATGT 900 TTAGGAAATT GGGAAGAAGG AGATGATCCT TGGAAGGAAC ATGCCAAATG GTTCCCCCAA 960 TGTGAATTTC TTCGGAGTAA GAAATCCTCA GAGGAAATTA CCCAGTATAT TCAAAGCTAC 1020 AAGGGATTTG TTGACATAAC GGGAGAACAT TTTGTGAATT CCTGGGTCCA GAGAGAATTA 1080 CCTATGGCAT CAGCTTATTG CAATGACAGC ATCTTTGCTT ACGAAGAACT ACGGCTGGAC 1140 TCTTTTAAAG ACTGGCCCCG GGAATCAGCT GTGGGAGTTG CAGCACTGGC CAAAGCAGGT 1200 CTTTCTACA CAGGTATAAA GGACATCGTC CAGTGCTTTT CCTGTGGAGG GTGTTTAGAG 1260 AAATGGCAGG AAGGTGATGA CCCATTAGAG GATCACACCA GATGTTTTCC CAATTGTCCA 1320 TTTCTCCAAA ATATGAAGTC CTCTGCGGAA GTGACTCCAG ACCTTCAGAG CCGTGGTGAA 1380 CTTTGTGAAT TACTGGAAC CACAAGTGAA AGCAATCTTG AAGATTCAAT AGCAGTTGGT 1440 CCTATAGTGC CAGAAATGGC ACAGGGTGAA GCCAGTTTCC GCCACATGTC TTTGCTTGAT 1560 ATCTCTTCCG AATGAGCAGC TGAGAGCAGC TTATACCAGC GCCAGTTTCC GCCACATGTC TTTGCTTGAT 1560 ATCTCTTCCG ATCTGGCCAC GGACCACTTG CTGGGCTGTG ATCTGTCTAT TGCTTCAAAA 1620 CACATCAGCA AACCTGTGCA AGAACCTCTG GTGCTGCCTG AGGTCTTTGG CAACCTGAAC 1680 TCTGTCTATGT GTGTGGAGGG TGAAGCTGGA AGTGGAAGA CGGTCCTCCT GAAGAAAATA 1740 GCTTTTCTGT GGGCATCTGG ATGCTGTCCC CTGTTAAACA

GGTTCCAGCT GGTTTTCTAC 1800 CTCTCCCTTA GTTCCACCAG ACCAGACGAG GGGCTGGCCA GTATCATCTG
TGACCAGCT C 1860 CTAGAGAAAG AAGGATCTGT-TACTGAAATG-TGCATGAGGA-ACATTATCCA
GCAGTTAAAG 1920 AATCAGGTCT TATTCCTTTT AGATGACTAC-AAAGAAATAT GTTCAATCCC-TCAAGTCATA
1980 GGAAAACTGA TTCAAAAA CCACCTATCC-CGGACCTGCC TATTGATTGC-TGTCCGTACA 2040
AACAGGGCCA GGGACATCCG CCGATACCTA GAGACCATTC TAGAGATCAA AGCATTTCCT 2100 TTTTATAATA
CTGTCTGTAT ATTACGGAAG CTCCTTTTCAC ATAATATGAC TCGTCTGCGA 2160 AAGTTTATGG TTTACTTTGG
AAAGAACCAA AGTTTGCAGA AGATACAGAA AACTCCTCTC 2220 TTTGTGGCGG CGATCTGTGC TCATTGGITT
CAGTATCCTT TTGACCCATC CTTTGATGAT 2280 GTGGCTGTTT TCAAGTCCTA TATGGAACGC CTTTCCTTAA
GGAACAAAGC GACAGCTGAA 2340 ATTCTCAAAG CAACTGTGTC CTCCTGTGGT GAGCTGGCCT TGAAAGGGTT
TTTTTCATGT 2400 TGCCTTGAGT TTAATGATGA TGATCTCGCA GAAGCAGGGG TTGATGAAGA TGAAGATCTA
2460 ACCATGTGCT TGATGAGCAA ATTTACAGCC CAGAGACTAA GACCATTCTA CCGGTTTTTA 2520
AGTCCTGCCT TCCAAGAAAT TCTTGCGGG ATGAGGCTGA TTGAACTCCT GGATTCAGAT 2580 AGGCAGGAAC
ATCAAGATTT GGGACTGTAT CATTTGAAAC AAATCAACTC ACCCATGATG 2640 ACTGTAAGCG CCTACAACAA
TTTTTTGAAC TATGCTCCA GCTCCCTTC AACAAAAGCA 2700 GGGCCCAAAA TTGTGTCTCA TTTGCTCCAT
TTAGTGGATA ACAAGAGTC ATTGGAGAA 2760 ATATCTGAAA ATGATGACTA CTTAAAGCAC CAGCCAGAAA
TTTCACTGCA GATGCAGTTA 2820 CTTAGGGGAT TGTGGCAAAT TTGTCCACAA GCTTACTTTT CAATGGTTTC
AGAACATTTA 2880 CTGGTTCTTG CCCTGAAAAC TGCTTATCAA AGCAACACTG TTGCTGCGTG TTCTCCATTT
2940 GTTTTGCAAT TCCTTCAAGG GAGAACACTG ACTTTGGGTG CGCTTAACTT ACAGTACTTT 3000
TTCGACCACC CAGAAAGCTT GTCATTGTTG AGGAGCATCC ACTTCCCAAT ACGAGGAAAT 3060 AAGACATCAC
CCAGAGCACA TTTTTCAGTT CTGGAACAT GTTTTGACAA ATCACAGGTG 3120 CCAACTATAG ATCAGGACTA
TGCTTCTGCC TTTGAACCTA TGAATGAATG GGAGCGAAAT 3180 TTAGCTGAAA AAGAGGATAA TGTAAGAGC
TATATGGATA TGCAGGCGAG GGCATCACCA 3240 GACCTTAGTA CTGGCTATTG GAAACTTTCT CCAAAGCAGT
ACAAGATTCC CTGTCTAGAA 3300 GTCGATGTGA ATGATATTGA TGTGTAGGC CAGGATATGC TTGAGATTCT
AATGACAGTT 3360 TTCTCAGCTT CACAGCGCAT CGAACTCCAT TTAACCACA GCAGAGGCTT TATAGAAAGC
3420 ATCCGCCCAG CTCCTTGAGCT GTCTAAGGCC TCTGTCACCA AGTGCTCCAT AAGCAAGTTG 3480
GAACTCAGCG CAGCCGAACA GGAAGTGCCT CTCACCCCTGC CTTCCTTGGA ATCTCTTGAA 3540 GTCTCAGGGA
CAATCCAGTC ACAAGACCAA ATCTTTTCTA ATCTGGATAA GTTCCTGTGC 3600 CTGAAAGAAC TGCTCTGTGA

TCTGGAGGC AATATAAATG TTTTTCAGT CATTCCCTGAA 3660 GAATTTCCAA ACTTCCACCA TATGGAGAAA
TTATTGATCC AAATTTTCAGC TGAGTATGAT 3720 CCTTCCAAAC TAGTAAATT AATTCAAAAT TCTCCAAACC
TTTCATGTTTT CCATCTGAAG 3780 TGTAACTTCT TTTCGGATTT TGGGTCTCTC ATGACTATGC TTGTTTCCTG T
AAGAAACTC 3840 ACAGAAATTA AGTTTTCGGA-TTCATTTTT CAAGCCGTCC-CATTGTGTC CAGTTTGCCA
3900 AATTTTATTT CTCTGAAGAT-ATTAATCTT GAAGGCCAGC-AATTTCCCTGA TGAGGAAACA 3960
TCAGAAAAAT TTGCCTACAT-TTTAGGTTCT CTTAGTAACC-TGGAAGAATT GATCCTTCCT 4020 ACTGGGGATG
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4380 TGGCTCTTGG ATGCAGATGA TATTGCATTG CTTAATGTCA TGAAAGAAAG ACATCCTCAA 4440
TCTAAGTACT TAACTATTCT CCAGAAATGG ATACTGCCGT TCTCTCCAAT CATTCAGAAA 4500 TAAAAGATTC
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GCTAAAAACC AAATTATCCA AAATTATTTT ATTAAATATT 4620 GCATACAAA GAAATGTGT AAGGCTTGCT
AAAAAACAAA ACAAAACAAA ACACAGTCCT 4680 GCATACTCAC CACCAAGCTC AAGAAATAAA TCATCACCAA
TACCTTTGAG GTCCTGAGT 4740 AATCCACCCC AGCTAAAGGC AAACCCCTTCA ATCAAGTTTA TACAGCAAAC
CCTCCATTGT 4800 CCATGGTCAA CAGGGAAGGG GTTGGGACA GGTCTGCCAA TCTATCTAAA AGCCACAATA
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TGTAAGACCT GTCTTCTATA TTGAACCTAGC TTTGGTACAG TAGAGTTAAC 5040 TTACTTTCCA TTTATCCACT
GCCAATATA AGAGGAAACA GGGGTTAGG AAAAAAGACT 5100 TCATTCCAGA GGCTTCTCAG AGTTCAACAT
ATGCTATAAT TTAGAAATTT CTTATGAATC 5160 CACTCTACTT GGGTAGAAAA TATTTTATCT CTAGTGATTG
CATATTATTT CCATATCATA 5220 GTATTTTCATA GTATTATATT TGATATGAGT GTCTATATCA ATGTCAGTGT
CCAGAAATTC 5280 GTTCTACCA GTTGAGTAGT TTTCTGAACG GCCAGAAGAC CATTGAAAT TCATGATACT
5340 ACTATAAGTT GGTAAACAA CATACTTTTA TCCTCATTTT TATTCTCACT AAGAAAAAAG 5400
TCAACTCCCC TCCCCTTGGC CAAGTATGAA ATATAGGGAC AGTATGTATG GTGTGGTCTC 5460 ATTTGTTTAG

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GAGGCGGGG AATCATTTGA GGTGAGGAGT TCGAGACCGG CTGGCCAGC 5 580 ATGGTGAAAC
CCCATTTTTG CTAAAGGTAC-AAAAATTAGC CAGGTGTGGT-GGCACATGCC 5640 TGTGGTCCCCA
GCCACTGGG CGGCTGAGAC-GCAGGACTTG CTTGAACCCG-GGAGGCAGAG 5700 GTTGCAGTGA
GCCGAGATGG CGCCACTGCA-TTCCAGCCTG GGCAACAGAG-CAAGACCCCTG 5760 TCTGTTTCAA
AACAAAAAAC AAACCACTT ATATTGCTAG CTACATTAAG AATTTCTGAA 5820 TATGTTACTG AGCTTGCTTG
TGGTAACCAT TTATAATATC AGAAAGTATA TGTACACCAA 5880 AACATGTTGA ACATCCATGT TGTACAACTG
AAATATAAAT AATTTTGTCA ATTATACCTA 5940 AATAAACTG GAAAAAACTG GAAAAAACTG GAAAAAACTG
AAAA 5984 array number: -- die-length [of two arrays]: -- mold [of 5366 arrays]: -- number [of nucleic-acid
chains]: -- double strand topology: -- class [of straight chain-like array]: -- cDNA to mRNA origin living thing
name: -- Homo sapiens array ACAAAAGGTC CTGTGCTCAC CTGGGACCCCT TCTGGACGTT GCCCTGTGTT
CCTCTTCGCC 60 TGCCTGTTCA TCTACGACGA ACCCGGGTA TTGACCCAG ACAACAATGC CACTTCATAT
120 TGGGGACTTC GTCTGGGATT CCAAGGTGCA TTCATTGCAA AGTTCCTTAA ATATTTTCTC 180
ACTGCTTCCT ACTAAAGGAC GGACAGAGCA TTTGTTCTC AGCCACATAC TTTCCTTCCA 240 CTGGCCAGCA
TTCTCCTCTA TTAGACTAGA ACTGTGGATA AACCTCAGAA AATGGCCACC 300 CAGCAGAAAG CCTCTGACGA
GAGGATCTCC CAGTTTGATC ACAATTTGCT GCCAGAGCTG 360 TCTGCTCTC TGGCCTAGA TGCAGTTTCA
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GATGGCGGCC 540 GCTGGGTTTT ACTTCACTGG GGTAAATCT GGGATTCACT GCTTCTGCTG TAGCCTAATC
600 CTCCTTTGGTG CCGGCCTCAC GAGACTCCCC ATAGAAGACC ACAAGAGGTT TCATCCAGAT 660
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GCAGGCTGAG AGGAGGTAAA ATGAGGTACC AAGAAGAGGA GGCTAGACTT 780 GCATCCTTCA GAACTGGCC
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1080 CCTATGGCAT CAGCTTATTG CAATGACAGC ATCTTTGCTT ACGAAGAACT ACGGCTGGAC 1140

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CTTGGGGGAA-AAAAAGGAAT 4920 GTCTGGAGCA AGAGGCAGGA GTGAGTTGTG-AGAAGAAGAC
TGGAGAGGAA-AGTAAAGCC 4980 CAATTGGAGA GGCTTTGTG GGTGTGTTAC-AAGGGCTGGA
TCTCATTTTC-TTACTGCTCA 5040 GCACTGTTAT TTTACGTTAT TTAAACAGC TGGAGCGGT GGCTCAAGCT
TGTAATCCCA 5100 GCACTTTGGG AGGCCGAGGC GGATGGATCA CGAGGTCAGG AGATCGAGAC
CATCCTGGCT 5160 AACATGGTGA ACCCCGCTCT CTACTAAAA TACAAAAAT TAGCCAGGCG TGATGGCGGG
5220 CACCTGTAGT CCCAGCTACT CGGGAGGCTG AGGCAGGAGA ATGGTGTGAA CCCGGGAGGT 5280
GGAGCTTGAA GTGAGCCCAAG ATCATGCCAC TGCACCTCCAG CCTGGGCAAC AGAACGAGAC 5340
TCCGTCTCAA AAAAAAAAAA CAAAAA 5366 array number: -- die-length [of three arrays]: -- mold [of 1404

arrays]: -- amino acid topology: -- class [of straight chain-like array]: -- protein array Met Ala Thr Gln Gln Lys Ala
Ser Asp Glu Arg Ile Ser Gln Phe Asp 1 5 10 15 His Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Val 20
25 30 Gln Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Glu Lys Glu Arg Ala Lys 35 40 45 Met Gln Lys Gly Tyr Asn Ser Gln
Met Arg Ser Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu 50 55 60 Lys Thr Phe ValThr Tyr Glu Pro Tyr Ser Ser Trp Ile Pro Gln Glu 65 70 75
80 Met Ala Ala Gly Phe Tyr Phe Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Gly Ile Gln 85 90 95 Cys Phe Cys CysSer Leu Ile LeuPhe Gly
Ala Gly Leu Thr Arg Leu 100 105 110 Pro Ile Glu Asp His Lys ArgPhe His Pro Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Leu 115 120 125
Asn Lys Asp Val Gly AsnIle Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ile Arg Val Lys Asn 130 135 140 Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Arg Gly Lys
Met Arg Tyr Gln Glu Glu 145 150 155 160 Ala Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe Arg Asn Trp Pro Phe Tyr Val Gln Gly Ile 165
170 175 Ser Pro Cys Val Leu Ser Glu Ala Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Gly Lys Gln 180 185 190 Asp Thr ValGln Cys Phe Ser
Cys Gly Cys Leu Gly Asn Trp Glu 195 200 205 Glu Gly AspAsp Pro Trp Lys Glu His Ala Lys Trp Phe Pro Lys Cys
210 215 220 Glu Phe Leu Arg Ser Lys Lys Ser Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ile 225 230 235 240 Gln Ser Tyr Lys Gly
Phe Val Asp Ile-Thr-Gly-Glu-His Phe Val Asn 245 250 255 Ser Trp Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Pro Met-Ala-Ser-Ala-Tyr
Cys Asn Asp 260 265 270 Ser Ile Phe Ala Tyr Glu Glu Leu Arg Leu Asp Ser Phe Lys Asp Trp275 280285 Pro Arg
GluSerAla Val Gly Val Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Ala Gly Leu 290 295 300 Phe Tyr Thr Gly Ile Lys Asp Ile Val Gln Cys Phe
Ser Cys Gly Gly 305 310 315 320 Cys Leu Glu Lys Trp Gln Gly Asp Asp Pro Leu Asp Asp His Thr 325 330335
Arg Cys PheProAsn Cys Pro Phe Leu Gln Asn Met Lys Ser Ser Ala 340 345 350 Glu Val Thr Pro Asp Leu Gln Ser
Arg Gly Glu Leu Cys Glu Leu 355 360 365 Glu Thr ThrSer Glu Ser Asn Leu Glu Asp Ser Ile Ala Val Gly Pro 370

375 380 Ile Val Pro Glu Met Ala Gln Gly Glu Ala Gln Trp Phe Gln Glu Ala 385 390 395 400 Lys Asn Leu Asn Glu Gln
Leu Arg Ala Ala Tyr Thr Ser Ala Ser Phe 405 410 415 Arg His Met Ser LeuLeu Asp Ile Ser Ser Asp Leu Ala Thr Asp
His 420 425 430 Leu Leu GlyCysAsp Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Lys His Ile Ser Lys Pro 435 440 445 Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Val
Leu Pro Glu Val Phe Gly Asn Leu Asn Ser 450 455 460 Val Met Cys Val Glu Gly Glu Ala Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Val Leu
Leu 465 470 475 480 Lys Lys Ile Ala Phe Leu Trp Ala Ser Gly Cys Cys Pro Leu Leu Asn 485 490 495 Arg Phe Gln
Leu Val Phe Tyr Leu Ser Ser Thr Arg Pro Asp 500 505 510 Gly LeuAla SerIle Ile Cys Asp Gln Leu Leu
Glu Lys Glu Gly 515 520 525 Ser Val Thr Glu Met Cys Met Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn 530 535 540 Gln Val
Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro 545 55 0 555 560 Gln Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ile Gln
Lys-Asn-His-Leu-Ser Arg Thr Cys 565 570 575 Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Arg Thr Asn Arg-Ala-Arg-Asp-Ile Arg Arg Tyr
580 585590 Leu Glu ThrIle Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Tyr Asn Thr Val 595 600 605 Cys Ile Leu Arg Lys Leu
Phe Ser His Asn Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Lys 610 615 620 Phe Met ValTyr Phe Gly LysAsn Gln Ser Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln
Lys 625 630 635 640 Thr Pro Leu Phe Val Ala Ala Ile Cys Ala His Trp Phe Gln Tyr Pro 645 650 655 Phe Asp Pro Ser
Phe Asp Asp Val Ala Val Phe Lys Ser Tyr Met Glu 660 665 670 Arg Leu SerLeuArg Asn Lys Ala Thr Ala Glu Ile Leu
Lys Ala Thr 675 680 685 Val Ser Ser Cys Gly Glu Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Phe Phe Ser Cys Cys 690 695 700 Phe Glu
Phe Asn Asp Asp Leu Ala Glu Ala Gly Val Asp Glu Asp 705 710 715 720 Glu Asp Leu Thr Met Cys Leu Met Ser
Lys Phe Thr Ala Gln Arg Leu 725 730 735 Arg Pro Phe Tyr Arg Phe Leu Ser Pro Ala Phe Gln Glu Phe Leu Ala 740
745 750 Gly Met ArgLeu Ile Glu Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Arg Gln Glu His Gln 755 760 765 Asp Leu Gly Leu Tyr His Leu
Lys Gln Ile Asn Ser Pro Met Met Thr 770 775 780 Val Ser Ala Tyr Asn Asn Phe Leu Asn Tyr Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser
785 790 795 800 Thr Lys Ala Gly Pro Lys Ile Val Ser His Leu Leu His Leu Val Asp 805 810 815 Asn Lys Glu Ser Leu
Glu Asn Ile Ser Glu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Lys 820 825 830 His Gln Pro Glu Ile Ser Leu Gln Met Gln Leu Leu Arg Gly
Leu Trp 835 840 845 Gln Ile CysProGln Ala Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Ser Glu His Leu Leu 850 855 860 Val Leu Ala Leu
Lys Thr Ala Tyr Gln Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ala Cys 865 870 875 880 Ser Pro Phe Val Leu Gln Phe Leu
Gln-Gly-Arg-Thr-Leu Thr Leu Gly 885 890 895 Ala Leu Asn Leu Gln Tyr Phe Phe Asp-His-Pro-Glu Ser Leu Ser Leu
900905 910 Leu Arg Ser Ile His Phe Pro Ile Arg Gly Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Arg 915 920 925 Ala His Phe Ser Val Leu
Glu Thr Cys Phe Asp Lys Ser Gln Val Pro 930 935 940 Thr Ile Asp Gln Asp Tyr Ala Ser Ala Phe Glu Pro Met Asn Glu
Trp 945 950 955 960 Glu Arg Asn Leu Ala Glu Lys Glu Asp Asn Val Lys Ser Tyr Met Asp 965 970 975 Met Gln Arg
Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Leu Ser Thr Gly Tyr Trp Lys Leu 980 985 990 Ser Pro LysGln Tyr Lys Ile Pro Cys Leu Glu Val

Asp Val Asn Asp 995 1000 1005 Ile Asp Val Val Gly Gln Asp Met Leu Glu Ile Leu Met Thr Val Phe 1010 1015 1020
 Ser Ala Ser Gln Arg IleGlu Leu His Leu Asn His Ser Arg Gly Phe 1025 1030 1035 1040 Ile Glu Ser Ile Arg Pro Ala Leu
 Glu Leu Ser Lys Ala Ser Val Thr 1045 1050 1055 Lys Cys Ser Ile Ser Lys Leu Glu Leu Ser Ala Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu
 1060 1065 1070 Leu Leu ThrLeu Pro Ser Leu Glu Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Gly Thr Ile 1075 1080 1085 Gln Ser Gln Asp
 Gln Ile Phe Pro Asn Leu Asp Lys Phe Leu Cys Leu 1090 1095 1100 Lys Glu Leu Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Gly Asn Ile Asn
 Val Phe Ser Val 1105 1110 1115 1120 Ile Pro Glu Glu Phe ProAsn Phe His His Met Glu Lys Leu Leu Ile 1125 1130
 1135 Gln Ile Ser Ala Glu Tyr Asp Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Lys Leu Ile Gln 1140 11451150 Asn Ser Pro Asn Leu His
 ValPhe His Leu Lys Cys Asn Phe Ser 1155 1160 1165 Asp Phe Gly Ser-Leu-Met-Thr-Met Leu Val Ser Cys
 Lys-Lys-Leu-Thr 1170 1175 1180 Glu Ile Lys Phe-Ser-Asp-Ser-Phe Phe Gln Ala Val Pro Phe Val Ala 1185 1190
 1195 1200 Ser Leu Pro Asn Phe Ile Ser Leu Lys Ile Leu Asn Leu Glu Gly Gln 1205 1210 1215 Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu
 Glu Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Ala Tyr Ile Leu Gly 1220 1225 1230 Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Leu Pro Thr Gly
 Asp Gly Ile 1235 12401245 Tyr Arg ValAla Lys Leu Ile Ile Gln Gln Cys Gln Leu His Cys 1250 1255 1260 Leu Arg
 Val Leu Ser Phe Phe LysThr Leu Asn Asp Asp Ser Val Val 1265 1270 1275 1280 Glu Ile Ala Lys Val Ala Ile Ser Gly
 Gly Phe Gln Lys Leu Glu Asn 1285 1290 1295 Leu Lys Leu Ser Ile Asn His LysIle Thr Glu Glu Tyr Arg Asn 1300
 1305 1310 Phe Phe Gln Ala Leu Asp Asn Met Pro Asn Leu Gln Glu Leu Asp Ile 1315 1320 1325 Ser Arg HisPhe Thr
 Glu Cys Ile Lys Ala Gln Ala Thr Thr Val Lys 1330 1335 1340 Ser Leu Ser Gln Cys Val Leu Arg Leu Pro Arg Leu Ile
 Arg Leu Asn 1345 1350 1355 1360 Met Leu Ser Trp Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Ile Ala Leu Leu Asn Val 1365 1370
 1375 Met Lys Glu Arg His Pro Gln Ser Lys Tyr Leu Thr Ile Leu Gln Lys 1380 1385 1390 Trp Ile Leu Pro Phe Ser
 Prolle Ile Gln Lys 1395 1400 1403 array number: -- die-length [of four arrays]: -- mold [of 1295 arrays]: -- amino
 acid topology: -- class [of straight chain-like array]: -- protein array Met Ala Thr Gln Gln Lys Ala Ser Asp Glu Arg
 Ile Ser Gln Phe Asp 1 5 10 15 His Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Val 20 25 30 Gln Leu
 Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Gln Lys Glu Arg Ala Lys 35 40 45 Met Gln LysGly Tyr Asn Ser Gln Met Arg Ser Glu
 Ala Lys Arg Leu 50 55 60 Lys Thr Phe Val Thr Tyr Glu Pro Tyr Ser Ser Trp-Ile-Pro-Gln-Glu 65 70 75 80 Met Ala Ala
 Ala-Gly-Phe-Tyr-Phe-Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Gly-Ile-Gln 85 90 95 Cys Phe Cys-Ser-Leu-Ile-Leu-Phe Gly Ala Gly
 Leu Thr Arg Leu 100 105 110 Pro Ile Glu Asp His Lys Arg Phe His Pro Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Leu 115 120 125 Asn
 Lys Asp Val Gly Asn Ile Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ile Arg Val Lys Asn 130 135 140 Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Arg Gly Lys Met
 Arg Tyr Gln Glu Glu 145 150 155 160 Ala Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe Arg Asn Trp Pro Phe Tyr Val Gln Gly Ile 165 170

175 Ser Pro Cys Val Leu Ser Glu Ala Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Gly Lys Gln 180 185 190 Asp Thr Val Gln Cys Phe Ser
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 Glu Lys Glu Gly 515 520 525 Ser Val Thr Glu Met Cys Met Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn 530 535 540 Gln Val
 Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro 545 550 555 560 Gln Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ile Gln Lys Asn
 His Leu Ser Arg Thr Cys 565 570 575 Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Arg Thr Asn Arg Ala Arg Asp Ile Arg Arg Tyr 580 585 590
 Leu Glu Thr Ile LeuGlu Ile Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Tyr Asn Thr Val 595 600 605 Cys Ile Leu Arg Lys Leu Phe Ser His
 Asn Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Lys 610 615 620 Phe Met Val Tyr Phe Gly Lys Asn GlnSer Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln Lys 625 630
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 Val Ala Val Phe Lys Ser Tyr Met Glu 660 665 670 Arg Leu Ser LeuArg Asn Lys Ala Thr Ala Glu Ile Leu Lys Ala Thr
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 • Asp Asp Leu-Ala-Glu-Ala-Gly Val Asp Glu Asp 705 710 715 720 Glu Asp Leu Thr Met Cys Leu Met
 Ser-Lys-Phe-Thr-Ala Gln Arg Leu 725 730 735 Arg Pro Phe Tyr-Arg Phe Leu Ser Pro Ala Phe Gln Glu Phe Leu Ala
 • 740745 750 Gly Met Arg Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Arg Gln Glu His Gln 755 760 765 Asp Leu Gly Leu Tyr His
 Leu Lys Gln Ile Asn Ser Pro Met Met Thr 770 775 780 Val Ser Ala Tyr Asn Asn Phe Leu Asn Tyr Val Ser Ser Leu Pro

Ser 785 790 795 800 Thr Lys Ala Gly Pro Lys Ile Val Ser His Leu Leu His Leu Val Asp 805 810 815 Asn Lys Glu Ser
Leu Glu Asn Ile Ser Glu Asn Asp Tyr Leu Lys 820 825 830 His Gln ProGlu Ile Ser Leu Gln Met Gln Leu Leu Arg
Gly Leu Trp 835 840 845 Gln Ile Cys Pro Gln Ala Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Ser Glu His Leu Leu 850 855 860 Val Leu Ala
Leu Lys Thr AlaTyr Gln Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ala Cys 865 870 875 880 Ser Pro Phe Val Leu Gln Phe Leu Gln Gly Arg
Thr Leu Thr Leu Gly 885 890 895 Ala Leu Asn Leu Gln Tyr Phe Phe Asp His Pro Glu Ser Leu Ser Leu 900 905 910
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Asn Asp 995 1000 1005 Ile Asp Val Val-Gly-Gln-Asp-Met Leu Glu Ile Leu Met-Thr-Val-Phe 1010 1015 1020 Ser Ala
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1065 1070 Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Ser Leu Glu Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Gly Thr Ile 1075 1080 1085 Gln Ser GlnAsp Gln Ile
Phe Pro Asn Leu Asp Lys Phe Leu Cys Leu 1090 1095 1100 Lys Glu Leu Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Gly Asn Ile Asn Val
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Gln Ile Ser Ala Glu Tyr Asp ProSer Lys Leu Val Lys Leu Ile Gln 1140 1145 1150 Asn Ser Pro Asn LeuHis Val Phe His
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Asn Phe Ile Ser Leu Lys Ile Leu Asn Leu Glu Gly Gln 1205 1210 1215 Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe
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Tyr Arg Val Ala Lys Leu Ile Ile Gln Gln Cys Gln Leu His Cys 1250 1255 1260 Leu Arg Val Leu Ser Phe Phe Lys
ThrLeu Asn Asp Asp Ser Val Val 1265 1270 1275 1280 Glu Ile Gly Glu Leu Val Phe Gln Leu Ala Trp Lys Pro Val Val
1285 1290 1295



[Translation done.]

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- 1.This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
- 2.*** shows the word which can not be translated.
- 3.In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the mimetic diagram having shown the development process of the ovarian follicle in the ovary.

[Drawing 2] It is the mimetic diagram having shown the gene location of the probe for hybridization.

[Drawing 3] in situ hybridization which investigated the NAIP gene expression in the ovary It is a result and is (A). It is (B) when a sense RIBOPU lobe is used. The case where an antisense RIBOPU lobe is used is shown.

[Drawing 4] It is as a result of Northern blot analysis of a mouse NAIP gene. (A) The gene expression in ** mouse each organization is shown, and each lane is 1:testis, 2:kidney, 3:skeletal muscle, 4:liver, 5:lungs, 6:spleen, 7:brain, and 8:heart. (B) The gene expression within the ovary in the development process of a ** mouse is shown, and each lane is 1:2 age in day, 2:3 weeks old, 3:12 weeks old, and the 3rd day of 4:delivery and 5:18 weeks old.

[Drawing 5] It is as a result of in situ hybridization which showed that the NAIP gene expression in the ovary was carrying out localization to the granulosa cell, and (an upper case, interruption) a TUNEL assay (lower berth).

[Translation done.]

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DRAWINGS

[Drawing 1]

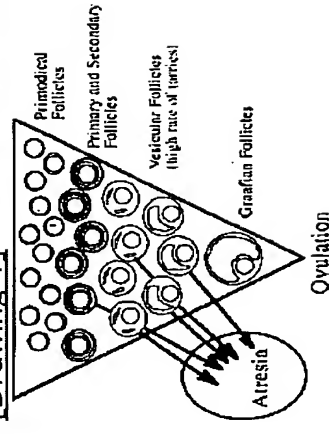
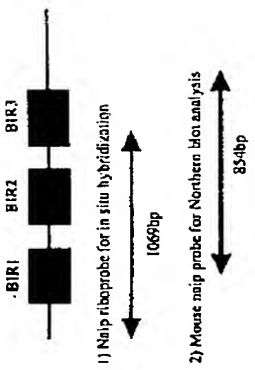
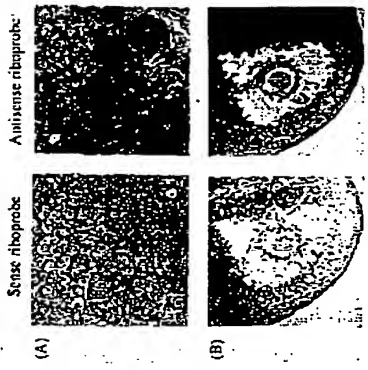


Fig. 1. Follicular development in the mouse ovary

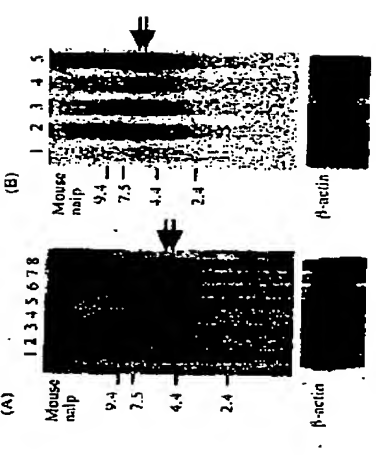
[Drawing 2]



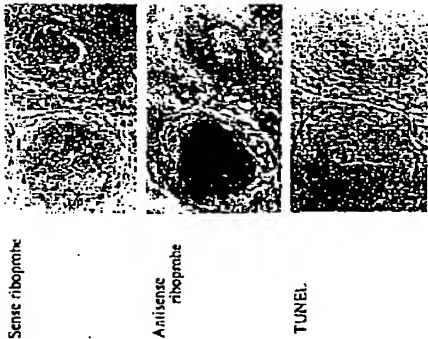
[Drawing 3]



[Drawing 4]



[Drawing 5]



[Translation done.]

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最終頁に続く

(54) 【発明の名称】 超過排卵動物と超過排卵方法

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 卵胞の退行・閉鎖を抑制する N A I P 遺伝子の発現を人為的に制御可能な動物個体と、N A I P 遺伝子の発現を制御する方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 プロモーター配列と配列番号 1 または 2 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック非ヒト動物およびその子孫動物であって、体細胞染色体中に上記 DNA 断片を保有することを特徴とする超過排卵動物と、この動物の導入遺伝子を発現させて配列番号 3 または 4 のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を産生させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項 1】 プロモーター配列と配列番号 1 または 2 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック非ヒト動物およびその子孫動物であって、体細胞染色体中に上記 DNA 断片を保有することを特徴とする超過排卵動物。

【請求項 2】 プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である請求項 1 の超過排卵動物。

【請求項 3】 請求項 1 記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、プロモーター配列の転写制御因子を動物に投与し、配列番号 3 または 4 のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項 4】 請求項 2 記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、性腺刺激ホルモンを動物に投与し、配列番号 3 または 4 のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項 5】 プロモーター配列と配列番号 1 または 2 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞を卵巣中に導入された超過排卵動物。

【請求項 6】 プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である請求項 5 の超過排卵動物。

【請求項 7】 請求項 5 記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、プロモーター配列の転写制御因子を動物に投与し、配列番号 3 または 4 のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項 8】 請求項 6 記載の超過排卵動物の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、性腺刺激ホルモンを動物に投与し、配列番号 3 または 4 のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項 9】 ナイブ動物個体の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、タンパク質リン酸化酵素抑制因子またはスタウロsporin もしくはそれらの誘導体を動物個体に投与することによって、配列番号 3 または 4 のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法。

【請求項 10】 プロモーター配列と配列番号 1 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項 11】 性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列と配列番号 1 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項 12】 プロモーター配列と配列番号 2 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項 13】 性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子

のプロモーター配列と配列番号 2 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を含有した組換えベクター。

【請求項 14】 請求項 1 または 2 記載の超過排卵動物より単離された細胞。

【請求項 15】 細胞が、生殖細胞である請求項 14 の細胞。

【請求項 16】 プロモーター配列と配列番号 1 または 2 の DNA 配列とを含む DNA 断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞。

【請求項 17】 プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である請求項 16 の卵母細胞。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 この発明は、成熟卵子の排卵数を増加させることのできる遺伝子導入超過排卵動物と、この超過排卵動物またはナイブ動物の排卵数を人為的に制御する方法に関するものである。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 哺乳動物の雌個体の卵巣では、胎生期または生後に多くの原始卵胞 (primordial follicles) が形成される。この原始卵胞は、将来卵子となる生殖細胞である卵母細胞とそれを取り巻く顆粒膜細胞で構成されるもので、これらの原始卵胞は個体の生涯を通じて性周期ごとに決まった数が一次卵胞 (primary follicles)、二次卵胞 (secondary follicles)、胞状卵胞 (antral follicles) あるいはvesicular follicles)、そしてグラーフ卵胞 (graafian follicles) へと発育していき、最後には卵母細胞が成熟して排卵 (ovulation) に至る過程を踏む。しかし、出生時の原始卵胞の数は動物種によって限られており、図 1 に示したように、極わずかの原始卵胞が排卵過程に達するのみであり、一部は休止状態で終わるものの、99.9% の原始卵胞は、発育途上で「卵胞閉鎖」 (atresia) と言われる過程を介して退行していく。

【0003】 卵胞が退行する要因としては、年齢、繁殖周期、妊娠、泌乳、卵巣内外のホルモンバランス、栄養、局所貧血等が挙げられているものの、その詳細な分子メカニズムは長い間不明であった。近年、卵胞閉鎖の際に観られる形態学的、生化学的、組織学的変化の観察から、閉鎖卵胞の顆粒膜細胞に核クロマチンの濃縮や核の断片化が認められ、卵胞の閉鎖とアポトーシスの関係が示唆されている。細菌の研究から、性腺刺激ホルモンがラットの閉鎖卵胞におけるアポトーシスを抑制すること (Tilly et al., 「文献名、雑誌名、vol. page」 1992; Chun et al., Endocrinology 135: 1845-1853, 1994; Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023, 1995; Tilly and Tilly, Endocrinology 136: 242-252, 1995)、またその抑制作用の一部は卵胞内の成長ホルモンを介していること (Tilly et al., Mol. Endocrinol. 6: 1942-1950, 1992; Chun et al., Endocrinology 135: 1

845-1853, 1994; Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023, 1995)が明らかになっている。さらに、アポトーシスが卵胞の選択機構の要となっている可能性の裏付けとして、性腺刺激ホルモンに依存した顆粒膜細胞内の活性酵素(Tilly and Tilly, Endocrinology 136: 242-252, 1995)、p53等の癌抑制遺伝子(Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136: 1394-14023)、ced-3/インターロイキン-1転換酵素(ICE: interleukin-1 β converting enzyme) 関連遺伝子(Flaws et al., Endocrinology 136: 5042-5053)の変化が報告されている。

【0004】しかし、これらの要因が生殖細胞である卵母細胞を含む卵巣内卵胞の生存・選択を制御する機構においていかなる機能を果たしているか、さらにアポトーシスを抑制する因子がそれらのどのように関係しているかについては、詳細な説明はなされていなかった。ところが、ごく最近、アポトーシスを抑制し、細胞の延命機能を有するBcl-2関連遺伝子産物がラット卵巣内卵胞で発現していることが報告されたが(Tilly et al., Endocrinology 136:232-241, 1995)、遺伝子ターゲティングによってBcl-2遺伝子を欠損させたマウスの観察から、原始卵胞の生存性によりBcl-2が関与していることが示唆された(Ratts et al., Endocrinology 136:3665-3668, 1995)。このことから、原始卵胞から発育した一次卵胞、二次卵胞、そして胎状卵胞における卵巣内卵胞の退行・閉鎖の過程では、Bcl-2関連遺伝子産物とは別のアポトーシス抑制因子が関与している可能性が想定される。

【0005】一方、近年の分子生物学的手法の発達に伴い、その手法の一つであるポジショナルクローニングによって、家族性の遺伝病である脊髄性筋萎縮症候群(spinalmuscular atrophy: SMA)の原因遺伝子として、神経細胞アポトーシス抑制タンパク質(nural apoptotic inhibitory protein: NAIP)が単離された(Roy et al., Cell 80:167-178, 1995)。さらに、このNAIP遺伝子を種々の培養細胞に導入し、アポトーシスを誘起させる刺激を細胞に与えたところ、その細胞死が抑制されることが明らかになった(Liston et al., Nature 379:349-353, 1996)。これらの結果から、NAIPはBcl-2関連遺伝子産物の関与だけでは説明できないアポトーシスの制御機構において細胞延命的な機能を持つ因子である可能性が示唆された。

【0006】生体内において、アポトーシスといわれる生理的細胞死は、無数の細胞から構成される生体の恒常性を保つ上で、不要な細胞を排除する機構として必要な現象である。動物個体におけるNAIPの発現は、神経細胞のアポトーシスを抑制するだけではなく、卵胞の退行・閉鎖を制御し、その動物種にプログラムされた排卵数を一定に保つようにも機能していると考えられる。従って、このNAIP遺伝子の発現を人為的にコントロールすることが可能になれば、ヒトにおける不妊療法は

はじめとして、排卵誘発剤処理にもかかわらず排卵数が少数である有用動物(牛、馬等の家畜動物など)を効率よく生産することが可能となる。

【0007】この発明は、以上のとおりの事情に鑑みてなされたものであり、外来性NAIP遺伝子の全cDNA配列を保有する超過排卵動物を提供することを目的としている。またこの発明は、上記動物の排卵数を人為的に促進させる方法を提供することを目的としている。

【0008】さらにこの発明は、ヒトを含めたナイーブ動物個体(外来性遺伝子が導入されていない動物個体)の排卵数を人為的に増加させる方法を提供することを目的としている。

【0009】

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明は、上記の課題を解決するものとして、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック非ヒト動物およびその子孫動物であって、体細胞染色体中に上記DNA断片を保有することを特徴とする超過排卵動物(請求項1)を提供する。

【0010】またこの発明は、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞を卵巣中に導入された超過排卵動物(請求項5)を提供する。なおこれらの超過排卵動物においては、上記プロモーター配列が、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列であること(請求項2および6)を好ましい態様としている。

【0011】さらにこの発明は、上記の超過排卵動物(請求項1および5)の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、プロモーター配列の転写制御因子を動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法(請求項3および7)を提供する。さらにまたこの発明は、プロモーター配列が性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列である超過排卵動物(請求項2および6)の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、性腺刺激ホルモンを動物に投与し、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法(請求項4および8)を提供する。

【0012】また、さらにこの発明は、ナイーブ動物個体の排卵を人為的に促進させる方法であって、タンパク質リン酸化酵素抑制因子またはスタウロsporinもしくはそれらの誘導体を動物個体に投与することによって、配列番号3または4のアミノ酸配列を有するタンパク質を発現させることを特徴とする超過排卵方法(請求項9)を提供する。

【0013】以上の発明の他、この発明は、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA

A断片を含有した組換えベクター（請求項10および12）、性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有した組換えベクター（請求項11および13）、上記のトランスジェニック非ヒト動物より単離された細胞（請求項14）、プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列とを含むDNA断片を含有する組換えベクターにより形質転換した卵母細胞（請求項16）をそれぞれ提供する。

【0014】以下、この発明の実施の形態について詳しく説明する。

【0015】

【発明の実施の形態】この発明において、卵胞の退行・閉鎖抑制の手段として使用する遺伝子は、SMAの原因遺伝子としてヒト第5染色体長腕13.1領域（5q13.1）より単離されたNAIP遺伝子であり、その全長cDNAは、配列番号1または配列番号2の塩基配列を有している。このようなcDNAは、例えば配列番号1または2の1部配列をプローブとして、既存の各種動物由来のcDNAライブラリから単離することができ、あるいは配列番号1または2の一部配列をプライマーとしてPCR増幅して得ることができる。また、動物個体に導入するcDNAは、配列番号1または2のDNA配列の全長でもよく、あるいは、そのコード領域部分でもよい。そして、この発明の超過排卵動物の作成においては、このcDNA配列と、その上流にプロモーター配列を連結したDNA断片を調製し、このDNA断片を導入した分化全能性細胞を個体へと発生させたトランスジェニック動物を作成する。

【0016】プロモーター配列は、このcDNA配列を卵巣内で発現させるために、卵巣特異的に存在する物質を転写制御因子とする遺伝子のプロモーター配列を用いるのが好ましく、特に、卵胞刺激ホルモンや黄体ホルモン等の性腺刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーター配列が好ましい。あるいは、使用する動物種に内在しない物質を転写制御因子とする外来遺伝子のプロモーター配列を使用することもできる。この場合は、導入したcDNAが自発的には発現せず、外部からその転写制御因子を投与した場合にのみ発現させることができる。

【0017】例えば、この発明のトランスジェニック動物は以下の方法で作成することができる。プロモーター配列と配列番号1または2のDNA配列（またはその一部配列）とを、各々の解読枠を一致させて転結してDNA断片を調製し、このDNA断片を非ヒト哺乳動物の分化全能性細胞に導入する。対象となる動物は、例えばウシ、ブタ、ウマ、ヒツジ等の有用家畜であり、あるいはイヌやネコ、霊長類等の愛玩動物、実験用動物などである。また、分化全能性細胞としては、受精卵や初期胚のほか、ES細胞のような培養細胞を使用することができる。これらの分化全能性細胞へのDNA断片の注入は、

公知の方法、すなわち静電パルス法、リボソーム法、リン酸カルシウム法、マイクロインジェクション法等を用いることができる。次に、DNA断片を注入した細胞を仮親の卵管に移植し、個体まで発生した動物を出生させて飼育する。そして、体細胞を取り出し、この細胞中のDNAをサザンブロット分析して導入したDNA断片の存在を確認する。DNA断片の染色体への組み込みが確認された個体を初代（Founder）とすれば、この導入DNA断片はその子孫の50%に伝達され、この発明の超過排卵動物を継続的に生産することができる。

【0018】そして、このようにして作成した超過排卵動物は、その全細胞の染色体に導入DNA断片を有しており、プロモーター配列に特異的な転写制御因子の存在によってNAIP遺伝子のcDNAを発現させる。プロモーター配列が、卵胞刺激ホルモンのレセプター遺伝子のプロモーターである場合には、cDNAは、そのホルモンが存在する卵巣の顆粒膜細胞でのみ特異的に発現し、卵胞の退行・閉鎖を抑制する。もちろん、動物個体には内在性のNAIP遺伝子が存在して排卵数のコントロールを行っているが、この発明の超過排卵動物は、導入した外来性のNAIP遺伝子cDNAによって卵胞の退行・閉鎖抑制因子を多量に発現するため、ナイーブな動物に比べて多量の排卵が可能である。また、プロモーターに特異的な転写制御因子を投与することによって、超過排卵を人為的に制御することもできる。

【0019】一方、この発明の超過排卵動物は、動物個体の卵巣内に上記DNA断片を直接的に導入することによっても作成することができる。すなわち、DNA断片を組み込んだ組換えベクター（アデノウイルスベクター、レトロウイルスベクター等）を物理的な方法によって動物個体の卵巣に移植する。あるいは、上記組換えベクターによって形質転換した卵母細胞を卵巣に移植する。このような動物も、卵巣内においてNAIP遺伝子がナイーブ動物よりも多量発現し、超過排卵となる。また、NAIP遺伝子cDNAに連結したプロモーター配列の転写制御因子を投与することによって、その超過排卵をコントロールすることが可能である。

【0020】さらにまた、この発明は、ナイーブ動物個体の排卵を人為的に促進させる超過排卵方法も提供する。すなわち、全ての動物個体は、そのゲノム中にNAIP遺伝子を備えており、この内在性の遺伝子は、タンパク質リン酸化酵素抑制因子（例えば、免疫抑制剤FK506等）やスタウロsporin（K252A等）、もしくはこれらの誘導体を全身投与することによって一過性に発現させることができる。これによって、ヒトを含めた動物個体において、排卵誘発剤等を用いることなく大量の排卵が可能となり、安全かつ確実な不妊療法が提供される。

【0021】次に、NAIP遺伝子が確かに卵胞の退行・閉鎖抑制に関与する遺伝子であることを確認した実験

結果を示し、この発明の有効性を説明する。

(1) 材料および方法

動物および性腺刺激ホルモン処理

ICR系雌マウス（日本クレア（株）より購入）を、明期12時間（5:00～17:00）、湿度ならびに温度を一定に調節した環境下で飼育し、3週令の時点で過排卵処理した。すなわち、5IUの妊馬血清性腺刺激ホルモン（pregnant mare serum gonadotropin, PMSG）を腹腔内投与し、48時間後に5IUのヒト絨毛性性腺刺激ホルモン（human chorionic gonadotropin, hCG）を同様に腹腔内投与した。

in situ hybridization

ブアン固定したマウス卵巣を脱水処理したのち、パラフィン包埋し、厚さ5～6μmの切片に薄切後、シランコート処理したスライドガラスに拾った。乾燥させたのち、常法に従って脱パラフィンならび親水操作を行った組織切片を、0.3%Triton-X（2分間）、0.2%HC1（20分間）、20μg/mlのプロテアーゼK（20分間）で処理した。さらに、4%の新鮮なパラフォルムアルデヒドに5分間浸漬して再固定させた後、0.2%グリシン中で1時間処理して残存アルデヒドを中和し、プレ・ハイブリダイゼーションとして50%フォルムアミドで2時間処理した。

【0022】ハイブリダイゼーションに用いるNAIPのアンチセンスおよびセンスRNAプローブには、ヒトnaip遺伝子（Roy et al., Cell 80:167-178, 1995）の195塩基から1263塩基までのBIR(baculoviral inhibition of apoptosis protein repeat)領域のBIR1、BIR2およびBIR3の一部を含む遺伝子断片（図2）をpBluscriptにサブクロニングしたベクターを用いて、ペーリンガーマンハイム社のジゴキシゲニン（Digoxigenin: DIG）-RNA labeling Kitを利用してin vitro転写させることによって生成したDIG標識RNAプローブを使用した。なお、このプローブについて、IAP(inhibitor of apoptosis protein)関連遺伝子であるマウスc-IAP1とのホモロジーは30～40%であり、交差性が低いことが判っている。ハイブリダイゼーションは、50%フォルムアミド、10%硫酸デキストラン、1Xデンハルト溶液、100μg/ml一本鎖サケ精子DNA、100μg/ml大腸菌tRNA、10mMディチオスチオールの混濁液に、予め65℃、5分間の処理で変性させたRNAプローブを加えた溶液を用いて、モイスターチャンバー中で50℃の条件下16～20時間行った。次に、未反応のRNAプローブを組織標本から除くために以下の洗浄操作を行った。まず、4XSSC中で20分間洗浄し、20μg/mlのRNAse中で37℃、30分間処理して洗浄した後、さらに68℃の条件下2XSSCおよび0.2XSSC中で各1時間洗浄した。

【0023】免疫組織化学反応による検出では、ペーリンガーマンハイム社のアルカリフォスファターゼ標識D

IG抗体を反応させた後、5-bromo-4-chloro-3-indoyl-phosphate-nitroblue tetrazolium (BCIP/NBT)を基質として4℃の条件下で発色させることでNAIP遺伝子のRNAの存在を示すシグナルを検出した。

アポトーシスの組織化学的検出

マウス卵巣のブアン固定、パラフィン包埋、ならびに組織切片の作成については、前述の方法に準じた。形態学的なアポトーシスの検出は、染色体DNAのヌクレソーム単位での断片化を組織化学的に検出する方法であるTerminal Deoxynucleotidyl Transferase (TdT)-mediated dUTP-biotin nick end labeling (TUNEL)法を利用した。TUNELアッセイには、MEBSTAIN Kit（医学生物学研究所）を基本的を使用し、まず組織切片をプロテアーゼ処理した後、核における断片化DNAの3'OH末端部分にビオチン化dUTPを取り込ませた後、ストレプトアビジン-HRP(horseradish peroxidase)を加えて結合させ、基質としてDAB(diaminobenzidine)を使って発色させて断片化DNAを検出した。

顆粒膜細胞の単離および培養

3週令のICR幼若雌マウスより卵巣を摘出し、濾紙上で脂肪組織や血液等を取り除き、イーグル最小必須培地(minimum essential medium: MEM)で洗浄後に実験に供試した。卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊の単離および培養は、Eppigら(Biol. Reprod., 41:268-276, 1989)とHiranoら(J. Exp. Zool., 267:543-547, 1993)が報告した方法にほぼ準じて行った。まず、2mg/mlのコラゲナーゼ（細胞分散用、和光純薬）を添加したイーグルMEMに摘出した卵巣を浸漬し30分間処理した。洗浄後、パスツールピペットでピペッティングを繰り返して、卵母細胞を含む顆粒細胞の細胞塊を単離した。単離した細胞塊は、寒天でコートした培養皿中の4mg/mlウシ血清アルブミンおよび2mMヒポキサンチンで培養した。培養開始10日後に、これら卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊を100ng/mlの卵巣刺激ホルモン(fillicle-stimulating hormone: FSH、シグマ)を含むイーグルMEMに移し、18時間後に卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊を採取し、NAIP遺伝子発現の解析に供した。

RNA抽出と逆転写酵素PCR(RT-PCR)およびノーザンブロット解析

卵巣からの全RNAの抽出は、AGPC(acid guanidium thiocyanate-phenol-chloroform)法(Anal. Biochem. 162:156-159, 1987)によって行った。抽出した全RNAは、DNaseI処理することで混入したゲノムDNAを消化したのち、定量して実験に供した。

【0024】RT-PCR解析では、1μgの全RNAからAMVXL RTase（宝酒造）によつてcDNAを合成し、その一部を使ってマウスnaipのcDNAを増幅した。増幅に使用したプライマーは、5'-CACAGGGGTGAACCTTGGGGTTCAG-3' および5'-CACCTGTGCTTTCATGGCTTCTGG-3'であり、反応条件は、熱変性94℃を5分間した

後、熱変性94℃を1分間、アニーリング60℃を1分間、DNA合成72℃を2分間のサイクルを40回繰り返した。増幅したRT-PCR産物は、2%アガロースゲルで電気泳動して分離、検出した。

【0025】ノーザンブロット解析では、全RNAよりOligotex-dT<Super> (宝酒造) を使って精製した6~8 μg のポリ (A) + RNAを使用した。ホルムアミドの存在下でアガロース電気泳動を分離した後、ナイロンフィルターである ybondN⁺ (アマシャム) にトランスファーした。翌日、乾燥させたナイロンフィルターに紫外線照射して、フィルター上のRNAを固定化した。プレハイブリダイゼーションおよびハイブリダイゼーションでは、ExressHyb hybridization solution (クローンテック) を使用した。まず、2~3時間のプレハイブリダイゼーションの後、³²P-dCTP標識したマウスnaip cDNAプローブを加えて一晩ハイブリダイゼーションを行った。なお、プローブに用いた遺伝子断片は、マウスnaip遺伝子 (Robertson ら、未発表データ) の473塩基から1326塩基までのBIR1の一部とBIR2およびBIR3を含む854塩基の長さの遺伝子断片である (図2)。やはり、IAP関連遺伝子であるマウスc-IAP1とのホモロジーは30~40%であり、交差性が低いことが判っている。ハイブリダイゼーションの洗浄は、2XSSCと0.05%SDSの水溶液中で室温、20分間を2回、次に0.1XSSCと0.1%SDSの水溶液中で68℃、20分間を2回することで行った。洗浄したフィルターは、イメージングプレート (フジ) でオートラジオグラフィを行い、BAS-2000でシグナルを検出し、定量解析を行った。

(2) 結果

卵巣内卵胞の発育に伴うNAIP遺伝子の発現

種々の週令の雌マウスより採取した卵巣におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現を、そのcDNAに対する特異的リボプローブを用いたin situ hybridizationによって調べることで、卵巣内卵胞の発育に伴うNAIP遺伝子の発現を検討した。

【0026】出生直後の2日令マウス卵巣で観察される卵巣内卵胞像は、一層の扁平な顆粒膜細胞で卵母細胞が囲まれた原始卵胞、あるいは立方状になった顆粒膜細胞と卵母細胞、そして外周の基底膜で構成される一次卵胞の2つの卵胞像であるが、原始卵胞ではセンスおよびアンチセンスのリボプローブをハイブリダイゼーションさせた場合とも差が見られなかった。一方、より発育した卵母細胞を持つ一次卵胞の顆粒膜細胞においてはアンチセンスリボプローブを使った際により強いシグナルが観察された (図3 (A))。次に、性周期を規則的に繰り返す12週令の成熟したマウス卵巣においてNAIP遺伝子の発現を調べたところ、排卵直前の胞状卵胞であるグラーフ卵胞の顆粒膜細胞および卵母細胞を取り巻く卵丘細胞においてもNAIP遺伝子の発現が認められた (図3 (B))。

【0027】以上の結果から、NAIP遺伝子は、一次卵胞から排卵直前のグラーフ卵胞までの顆粒膜細胞で発現していることが確認された。

NAIP遺伝子の組織特異的発現

卵巣を含むマウスの各組織におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現をマウスnaip cDNAをプローブとしてノーザンブロット解析によって調べた。

【0028】NAIP遺伝子は、卵巣を含めマウス各組織では2つの長さをもつ転写産物として発現している。まず、2 μg のポリ (A) + RNAを結合させたマウスmultiple-tissue northern blot (MTN blot、クローンテック) を使って、マウスの主な組織におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現を検討したところ、脾臓、肺、肝臓、心臓で強いシグナルが観られるものの、組織特異性はなく、ほぼ全組織で発現が認められた (図4 (A))。一方、卵巣での発現については、2日令、3週令、12週令、分娩3日目、および18週令の種々の雌マウスより採取した卵巣由来の8 μg のポリ (A) + RNAをプロットさせたフィルターを使ったところ、一次、二次卵胞や胞状卵胞の割合が多い性周期を繰り返す成熟した12週令および18週令の雌マウスで強いNAIP遺伝子の発現が観察された。ただし、それぞれ原始卵胞や黄体が多くを占める2日令や分娩3日目の雌マウスの卵巣においてはNAIP遺伝子の発現は弱かった。

【0029】以上のことから、卵巣内におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現は、卵胞の発達過程と相関関係にあることが確認された。

卵胞内におけるNAIP遺伝子発現の局在性

性腺刺激ホルモンで過排卵処理を施した3週令の雌マウスの卵巣において、NAIP遺伝子の経時的な発現を調べた。卵胞刺激ホルモン (FSH) としての作用をもつPMSG投与48時間後の卵巣でのNAIP遺伝子の発現量は、投与前に比較して約1.6倍であり、さらに黄体ホルモン (Luteinizing hormone, LH) 作用を有するhCGの投与7時間後には、投与前と比較して約2.4倍強い発現が観察された。つぎに、卵巣より単離した卵母細胞を含む顆粒膜細胞の細胞塊におけるNAIP遺伝子の発現をRT-PCRによって検出したところ、卵母細胞では発現が認められず、顆粒膜細胞でのみ発現していることが示された。さらに、PCRによる増幅のため絶対的な定量性はないが、性腺刺激ホルモンによってNAIP遺伝子の発現シグナルが強くなる傾向が観察された。

【0030】以上の結果から、NAIP遺伝子の発現は卵胞の顆粒膜細胞に局在し、FSHなどの性腺刺激ホルモンによってその発現が増強されることが確認された。

卵胞閉鎖とNAIP遺伝子発現との関係

卵巣の連続組織切片上において、in situ hybridizationによって検出されるNAIP遺伝子の発現とTUNEL法によって認められるアポトーシスを比較検討した。その結果、図5に示したように、NAIP遺伝子が強く

発現している卵胞の顆粒膜細胞ではアポトーシスが観察されなかった。一方、卵母細胞の変形を特徴とする閉鎖卵胞では、細胞死した顆粒膜細胞が観察され、このような卵胞ではNAIP遺伝子の発現は、微弱であるか、またはほとんど観察されなかった。

【0031】以上のとおり、閉鎖した卵胞ではNAIP遺伝子が発現していないことから、NAIP遺伝子は卵巣内卵胞においてアポトーシス抑制因子として機能していることが確認された。

【0032】

【発明の効果】以上詳しく説明したとおり、この発明によって、卵胞の退行・閉鎖を抑制するNAIP遺伝子を導入した超過排卵動物と、NAIP遺伝子の発現を制御

配列

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ACAAAAGGTC CTGTGCTCAC CTGGGACCCT TCTGGACGTT GCCCTGTGTT CCTCTTCGCC 60
TGCTGTTC TCTACGACGA ACCCGGGTA TTGACCCAG ACAACAATGC CACTTCATAT 120
TGGGACTTC GTCTGGGATT CCAAGGTGCA TTCATTGCAA AGTTCCTTAA ATATTTTCTC 180
ACTGCTTCCT ACTAAAGGAC GGACAGAGCA TTTGTTCTTC AGCCACATAC TTTCTTCCA 240
CTGGCCAGCA TTCTCCTCTA TTAGACTAGA ACTGTGGATA AACCTCAGAA AATGGCCACC 300
CAGCAGAAAG CCTCTGACGA GAGGATCTCC CAGTTTGATC ACAATTTGCT GCCAGAGCTG 360
TCTGCTCTTC TGGGCCTAGA TGCAGTTTCTC TTGGCAAAGG AACTAGAAGA AGAGGAGCAG 420
AAGGAGCGAG CAAAAATGCA GAAAGGCTAC AACTCTCAA TCGCAGTGA AGCAAAAAGG 480
TTAAAGACTT TTGTGACTTA TGAGCCGTAC AGCTCATGGA TACCACAGGA GATGGCGGCC 540
GCTGGGTTTT ACTTCACTGG GGTAAAACT GGGATTCAGT GCTTCTGCTG TAGCCTAATC 600
CTCTTTGGTG CCGGCCTCAC GAGACTCCCC ATAGAAGACC ACAAGAGGTT TCATCCAGAT 660
TGTGGGTTC TTTTGAACAA GGATGTTGGT AACATTGCCA AGTACGACAT AAGGGTGAAG 720
AATCTGAAGA GCAGGCTGAG AGGAGGTAAA ATGAGGTACC AAGAAGAGGA GGCTAGACTT 780
GCATCCTTCA GGAAGTGGCC ATTTTATGTC CAAGGGATAT CCCCTTGTGT GCTCTCAGAG 840
GCTGGCTTTG TCCTTACAGG TAAACAGGAC ACGGTACAGT GTTTTTCCTG TGGTGGATGT 900
TTAGGAAATT GGAAGAAGG AGATGATCCT TGAAGGAAC ATGCCAAATG GTTCCCCAAA 960
TGTAATTTT TCCTGAGTAA GAAATCCTCA GAGGAAATTA CCCAGTATAT TCAAAGCTAC 1020
AAGGGATTGT TTGACATAAC GGGAGAACAT TTTGTGAATT CCTGGGTCCA GAGAGAATTA 1080
CCTATGGCAT CAGCTTATGT CAATGACAGC ATCTTTGCTT ACGAAGAACT ACGGCTGGAC 1140
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CTTTTCTACA CAGGTATAAA GGACATCGTC CAGTGCTTTT CCTGTGGAGG GTGTTTAGAG 1260
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TTTCTCCAAA ATATGAAGTC CTCTGCGGAA GTGACTCCAG ACCTTCAGAG CCGTGGTGAA 1380
CTTTGTGAAT TACTGGAAC CACAAGTGAA AGCAATCTTG AAGATTCAAT AGCAGTTGGT 1440
CCTATAGTGC CAGAAATGGC ACAGGGTGAA GCGCAGTGGT TTCAAGAGGC AAAGAATCTG 1500
AATGAGCAGC TGAGAGCAGC TTATACCAGC GCCAGTTTCC GCCACATGTC TTTGCTTGAT 1560
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GCTTTTCTGT GGGCATCTGG ATGCTGTCCC CTGTTAAACA GGTTCCAGCT GGTTTTCTAC 1800
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CTAGAGAAAG AAGGATCTGT TACTGAAATG TGCATGAGGA ACATTATCCA GCAGTTAAAG 1920
AATCAGGTCT TATTCCTTTT AGATGACTAC AAAGAAATAT GTTCAATCCC TCAAGTCATA 1980
GGAAAAGCTG TTCAAAAAA CCACCTATCC CGGACCTGCC TATTGATTGC TGTCCGTACA 2040
AACAGGGCCA GGGACATCCG CCGATACCTA GAGACCATTC TAGAGATCAA AGCATTTCCC 2100
TTTTATAATA CTGTCTGTAT ATTACGGAAG CTCTTTTAC ATAATATGAC TCGTCTGCGA 2160

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することによって排卵を人為的に促進する方法が提供される。これによって、新たな不妊療法の開発が可能となり、有用動物の生産性も向上させることができる。

【0033】

【配列表】

配列番号：1

配列の長さ：5984

配列の型：核酸

鎖の数：二本鎖

10 トポロジー：直鎖状

配列の種類：cDNA to mRNA

起源

生物名：ヒト

AAGTTTATGG TTTACTTTGG AAAGAACCAA AGTTTGCAGA AGATACAGAA AACTCCTCTC 2220
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15

16

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配列番号 : 2

配列の長さ : 5366

配列の型 : 核酸

鎖の数 : 二本鎖

トポロジー : 直鎖状

配列の種類 : cDNA to mRNA

起源

生物名 : ヒト

配列

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 TCTGCTCTTC TGGGCCTAGA TGCAGTTCAG TTGGCAAAGG AACTAGAAGA AGAGGAGCAG 420
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CTAGAGAAAG AAGGATCTGT TACTGAAATG TGCATGAGGA ACATTATCCA GCAGTTAAAG 1920
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 CTGGTTCTTG CCCTGAAAAC TGCTTATCAA AGCAACACTG TTGCTGCGTG TTCTCCATTT 2940
 GTTTTGCAAT TCCTTCAAGG GAGAACACTG ACTTTGGGTG CGCTTAACTT ACAGTACTTT 3000
 TTCGACCACC CAGAAAGCTT GTCATTGTGG AGGAGCATCC ACTTCCCAAT ACGAGGAAAT 3060
 AAGACATCAC CCAGAGCACA TTTTTCAGTT CTGGAAACAT GTTTTGACAA ATCACAGGTG 3120
 CCAACTATAG ATCAGGACTA TGCTTCTGCC TTTGAACCTA TGAATGAATG GGAGCGAAAT 3180
 TTAGCTGAAA AAGAGGATAA TGTAAGAGC TATATGGATA TGCAGCGCAG GGCATCACCA 3240
 GACCTTAGTA CTGGCTATTG GAAACTTTCT CCAAAGCAGT ACAAGATTCC CTGTCTAGAA 3300
 GTCGATGTGA ATGATATTGA TGTGTAGGC CAGGATATGC TTGAGATTCT AATGACAGTT 3360
 TTCTCAGCTT CACAGCGCAT CGAACTCCAT TTAACCACA GCAGAGGCTT TATAGAAAGC 3420
 ATCCGCCAG CTCTTGAGCT GTCTAAGGCC TCTGTCACCA AGTGCTCCAT AAGCAAGTTG 3480
 GAACTCAGCG CAGCCGAACA GGAAGTCTT CTACCCCTGC CTTCCCTGGA ATCTCTTGAA 3540
 GTCTCAGGGA CAATCCAGTC ACAAGACCAA ATCTTCTCTA ATCTGGATAA GTTCCTGTGC 3600
 CTGAAAGAAC TGCTGTGGA TCTGGAGGGC AATATAAATG TTTTTCAGT CATTCCTGAA 3660
 GAATTTCCAA ACTTCCACCA TATGGAGAAA TTATTGATCC AAATTCAGC TGAGTATGAT 3720
 CCTTCCAAAC TAGTAAATTT AATTCAAAAT TCTCCAAACC TTCTGTTTTT CCATCTGAAG 3780
 TGTAACCTCT TTTCCGATTT TGGGTCTCTC ATGACTATGC TTGTTTCTG TAAGAACTC 3840
 ACAGAAATTA AGTTTTCGGA TTCATTTTTT CAAGCCGTCC CATTTGTTGC CAGTTTGCCA 3900
 AATTTTATTT CTCTGAAGAT ATTAATCTT GAAGGCCAGC AATTTCTCTG TGAGGAAACA 3960
 TCAGAAAAAT TTGCCTACAT TTTAGGTTCT CTTAGTAACC TGAAGAATT GATCCTTCCT 4020
 ACTGGGGATG GAATTTATCG AGTGGCCAAA CTGATCATCC AGCAGTGTC GCAGCTTCAT 4080
 TGTCTCCGAG TCCTCTCATT TTTCAAGACT TTGAATGATG ACAGCGTGGT GGAAATTGGT 4140
 GAGCTAGTGT TTCAGCTTGC ATGGAAGCCA GTGGTATAGC CAAGCTTTCT GCTGCAACAT 4200
 GTCTATGTAA ACATTTGCCC CTCTAGAAAT TTTCAACCCG CTTCTCTATT TTCATATCA 4260
 TACTGTTCTT TCTAGTGTC TTCTGTGGAT TTAGCGCAT TCTGGTCAGA TTTGGAAGTA 4320
 CAAAAAGGTC TCCCATTTGT GGATATACAA GCCCTCAAT CTGCGTTCTT GCCACCTGGT 4380
 GTTTTAGACA CTTGGCCACA TACTCTCCTA AGTACTCCTT TTTAAACTG AAGATGAATA 4440
 TACACACAGA AAGTACAAA AATCATGTGT ACTGCTCACT GAATTTTATT TTCTTATTTT 4500
 CTCTTTTTT TTTTTTTTGA GACAGAGTTT CGCTCGTGT GCCCAGGCTG GAGTACAATG 4560
 GCACGATCTC GGGTCACTGC AACTCTGCC TCCTGGGTTT AAGCGATTCT CCGCTCAG 4620
 CCTCCCAAGT AGCTAGGATT ACAGGTGAAC GCCACCACAC CTGGCTAATT TTGTATTTTT 4680
 AGTAAACACA GGGTTTCAAC ATGTTGGCCA GGCTAGTCTC GAACTCCTGA CCTCAAGTGA 4740
 GCCACAGTGC CTGGCCTGAG GAACTGAGAT TTCTGTGAG ACCTGAAGGG AGAATGGCCC 4800
 AGGCATAGTT GGTAGAGGAG GAATTGAGAC ATCATTTCAA ACAGAGGTAA TCACTTGTGT 4860

19

20

CATAGCCTGG AGTTAAAGAG AACCAGATAT ATTTGAAGAA CTTGGGGGAA AAAAAGGAAT 4920
 GTCTGGAGCA AGAGGCAGGA GTGAGTTCTG AGAAGAAGAC TGGAGAGGAA AGTAAAAGCC 4980
 CAATTGGAGA GGCTTTGTCT GGTGTGTTAC AAGGGCTGGA TCTCATTTC TTAAGTCTCA 5040
 GCACTGTTAT TTTACGTTAT TTAACACAGC TGGGAGCGGT GGCTCAAGCT TGTAATCCCA 5100
 GCACTTTGGG AGGCCGAGGC GGATGGATCA CGAGTCAGG AGATCGAGAC CATCCTGGCT 5160
 AACATGGTGA AACCCCGTCT CTAATAAAAA TACAAAAAAT TAGCCAGGCG TGATGGCGGG 5220
 CACCTGTAGT CCCAGCTACT CGGGAGGCTG AGGCAGGAGA ATGGTGTGAA CCCGGGAGGT 5280
 GGAGCTTGAA GTGAGCCAAG ATCATGCCAC TGCCTCCAG CCTGGGCAAC AGAACGAGAC 5340
 TCCGTCTCAA AAAAAAAAAA CAAAAA 5366

配列番号：3

配列の長さ：1404

配列の型：アミノ酸

10 トポロジー：直鎖状

配列の種類：タンパク質

配列

Met Ala Thr Gln Gln Lys Ala Ser Asp Glu Arg Ile Ser Gln Phe Asp
 1 5 10 15
 His Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Val
 20 25 30
 Gln Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Glu Gln Lys Glu Arg Ala Lys
 35 40 45
 Met Gln Lys Gly Tyr Asn Ser Gln Met Arg Ser Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu
 50 55 60
 Lys Thr Phe Val Thr Tyr Glu Pro Tyr Ser Ser Trp Ile Pro Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Met Ala Ala Ala Gly Phe Tyr Phe Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Gly Ile Gln
 85 90 95
 Cys Phe Cys Cys Ser Leu Ile Leu Phe Gly Ala Gly Leu Thr Arg Leu
 100 105 110
 Pro Ile Glu Asp His Lys Arg Phe His Pro Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Leu
 115 120 125
 Asn Lys Asp Val Gly Asn Ile Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ile Arg Val Lys Asn
 130 135 140
 Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Arg Gly Gly Lys Met Arg Tyr Gln Glu Glu Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe Arg Asn Trp Pro Phe Tyr Val Gln Gly Ile
 165 170 175
 Ser Pro Cys Val Leu Ser Glu Ala Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Gly Lys Gln
 180 185 190
 Asp Thr Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Cys Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Asn Trp Glu
 195 200 205
 Glu Gly Asp Asp Pro Trp Lys Glu His Ala Lys Trp Phe Pro Lys Cys
 210 215 220
 Glu Phe Leu Arg Ser Lys Lys Ser Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Ser Tyr Lys Gly Phe Val Asp Ile Thr Gly Glu His Phe Val Asn
 245 250 255
 Ser Trp Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Pro Met Ala Ser Ala Tyr Cys Asn Asp
 260 265 270
 Ser Ile Phe Ala Tyr Glu Glu Leu Arg Leu Asp Ser Phe Lys Asp Trp
 275 280 285
 Pro Arg Glu Ser Ala Val Gly Val Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Ala Gly Leu

21	22
290	295 300
Phe Tyr Thr Gly Ile Lys Asp Ile Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Cys Gly Gly	
305	310 315 320
Cys Leu Glu Lys Trp Gln Glu Gly Asp Asp Pro Leu Asp Asp His Thr	
325	330 335
Arg Cys Phe Pro Asn Cys Pro Phe Leu Gln Asn Met Lys Ser Ser Ala	
340	345 350
Glu Val Thr Pro Asp Leu Gln Ser Arg Gly Glu Leu Cys Glu Leu Leu	
355	360 365
Glu Thr Thr Ser Glu Ser Asn Leu Glu Asp Ser Ile Ala Val Gly Pro	
370	375 380
Ile Val Pro Glu Met Ala Gln Gly Glu Ala Gln Trp Phe Gln Glu Ala	
385	390 395 400
Lys Asn Leu Asn Glu Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala Tyr Thr Ser Ala Ser Phe	
405	410 415
Arg His Met Ser Leu Leu Asp Ile Ser Ser Asp Leu Ala Thr Asp His	
420	425 430
Leu Leu Gly Cys Asp Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Lys His Ile Ser Lys Pro	
435	440 445
Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Val Leu Pro Glu Val Phe Gly Asn Leu Asn Ser	
450	455 460
Val Met Cys Val Glu Gly Glu Ala Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Val Leu Leu	
465	470 475 480
Lys Lys Ile Ala Phe Leu Trp Ala Ser Gly Cys Cys Pro Leu Leu Asn	
485	490 495
Arg Phe Gln Leu Val Phe Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Arg Pro Asp	
500	505 510
Glu Gly Leu Ala Ser Ile Ile Cys Asp Gln Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Gly	
515	520 525
Ser Val Thr Glu Met Cys Met Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn	
530	535 540
Gln Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro	
545	550 555 560
Gln Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ile Gln Lys Asn His Leu Ser Arg Thr Cys	
565	570 575
Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Arg Thr Asn Arg Ala Arg Asp Ile Arg Arg Tyr	
580	585 590
Leu Glu Thr Ile Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Tyr Asn Thr Val	
595	600 605
Cys Ile Leu Arg Lys Leu Phe Ser His Asn Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Lys	
610	615 620
Phe Met Val Tyr Phe Gly Lys Asn Gln Ser Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln Lys	
625	630 635 640
Thr Pro Leu Phe Val Ala Ala Ile Cys Ala His Trp Phe Gln Tyr Pro	
645	650 655
Phe Asp Pro Ser Phe Asp Asp Val Ala Val Phe Lys Ser Tyr Met Glu	
660	665 670
Arg Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Lys Ala Thr Ala Glu Ile Leu Lys Ala Thr	
675	680 685
Val Ser Ser Cys Gly Glu Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Phe Phe Ser Cys Cys	

23										24																					
690					695					700																					
Phe	Glu	Phe	Asn	Asp	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Gly	Val	Asp	Glu	Asp	Phe	Glu	Asn	Asp	Asp	Leu	Ala	Glu	Ala	Gly	Val	Asp	Glu	Asp		
705					710					715					720																
Glu	Asp	Leu	Thr	Met	Cys	Leu	Met	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Ala	Gln	Arg	Leu	Glu	Asp	Leu	Thr	Met	Cys	Leu	Met	Ser	Lys	Phe	Thr	Ala	Gln	Arg	Leu
725					730					735																					
Arg	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Phe	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Phe	Gln	Glu	Phe	Leu	Ala	Arg	Pro	Phe	Tyr	Arg	Phe	Leu	Ser	Pro	Ala	Phe	Gln	Glu	Phe	Leu	Ala
740					745					750																					
Gly	Met	Arg	Leu	Ile	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Arg	Gln	Glu	His	Gln	Gly	Met	Arg	Leu	Ile	Glu	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ser	Asp	Arg	Gln	Glu	His	Gln
755					760					765																					
Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Tyr	His	Leu	Lys	Gln	Ile	Asn	Ser	Pro	Met	Met	Thr	Asp	Leu	Gly	Leu	Tyr	His	Leu	Lys	Gln	Ile	Asn	Ser	Pro	Met	Met	Thr
770					775					780																					
Val	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser	Val	Ser	Ala	Tyr	Asn	Asn	Phe	Leu	Asn	Tyr	Val	Ser	Ser	Leu	Pro	Ser
785					790					795					800																
Thr	Lys	Ala	Gly	Pro	Lys	Ile	Val	Ser	His	Leu	Leu	His	Leu	Val	Asp	Thr	Lys	Ala	Gly	Pro	Lys	Ile	Val	Ser	His	Leu	Leu	His	Leu	Val	Asp
805					810					815																					
Asn	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Lys	Asn	Lys	Glu	Ser	Leu	Glu	Asn	Ile	Ser	Glu	Asn	Asp	Asp	Tyr	Leu	Lys
820					825					830																					
His	Gln	Pro	Glu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Gln	Met	Gln	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Trp	His	Gln	Pro	Glu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Gln	Met	Gln	Leu	Leu	Arg	Gly	Leu	Trp
835					840					845																					
Gln	Ile	Cys	Pro	Gln	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Glu	His	Leu	Leu	Gln	Ile	Cys	Pro	Gln	Ala	Tyr	Phe	Ser	Met	Val	Ser	Glu	His	Leu	Leu
850					855					860																					
Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Asn	Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	Cys	Val	Leu	Ala	Leu	Lys	Thr	Ala	Tyr	Gln	Ser	Asn	Thr	Val	Ala	Ala	Cys
865					870					875					880																
Ser	Pro	Phe	Val	Leu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Gln	Gly	Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Gly	Ser	Pro	Phe	Val	Leu	Gln	Phe	Leu	Gln	Gly	Arg	Thr	Leu	Thr	Leu	Gly
885					890					895																					
Ala	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Asp	His	Pro	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu	Ala	Leu	Asn	Leu	Gln	Tyr	Phe	Phe	Asp	His	Pro	Glu	Ser	Leu	Ser	Leu
900					905					910																					
Leu	Arg	Ser	Ile	His	Phe	Pro	Ile	Arg	Gly	Asn	Lys	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg	Leu	Arg	Ser	Ile	His	Phe	Pro	Ile	Arg	Gly	Asn	Lys	Thr	Ser	Pro	Arg
915					920					925																					
Ala	His	Phe	Ser	Val	Leu	Glu	Thr	Cys	Phe	Asp	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Pro	Ala	His	Phe	Ser	Val	Leu	Glu	Thr	Cys	Phe	Asp	Lys	Ser	Gln	Val	Pro
930					935					940																					
Thr	Ile	Asp	Gln	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Glu	Pro	Met	Asn	Glu	Trp	Thr	Ile	Asp	Gln	Asp	Tyr	Ala	Ser	Ala	Phe	Glu	Pro				

25		26
1090	1095	1100
Lys Glu Leu Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Gly Asn Ile Asn Val Phe Ser Val		
1105	1110	1115
Ile Pro Glu Glu Phe Pro Asn Phe His His Met Glu Lys Leu Leu Ile		
	1125	1130
Gln Ile Ser Ala Glu Tyr Asp Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Lys Leu Ile Gln		
	1140	1145
Asn Ser Pro Asn Leu His Val Phe His Leu Lys Cys Asn Phe Phe Ser		
	1155	1160
Asp Phe Gly Ser Leu Met Thr Met Leu Val Ser Cys Lys Lys Leu Thr		
	1170	1175
Glu Ile Lys Phe Ser Asp Ser Phe Phe Gln Ala Val Pro Phe Val Ala		
1185	1190	1195
Ser Leu Pro Asn Phe Ile Ser Leu Lys Ile Leu Asn Leu Glu Gly Gln		
	1205	1210
Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Ala Tyr Ile Leu Gly		
	1220	1225
Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Leu Pro Thr Gly Asp Gly Ile		
	1235	1240
Tyr Arg Val Ala Lys Leu Ile Ile Gln Gln Cys Gln Gln Leu His Cys		
	1250	1255
Leu Arg Val Leu Ser Phe Phe Lys Thr Leu Asn Asp Asp Ser Val Val		
1265	1270	1275
Glu Ile Ala Lys Val Ala Ile Ser Gly Gly Phe Gln Lys Leu Glu Asn		
	1285	1290
Leu Lys Leu Ser Ile Asn His Lys Ile Thr Glu Glu Gly Tyr Arg Asn		
	1300	1305
Phe Phe Gln Ala Leu Asp Asn Met Pro Asn Leu Gln Glu Leu Asp Ile		
	1315	1320
Ser Arg His Phe Thr Glu Cys Ile Lys Ala Gln Ala Thr Thr Val Lys		
	1330	1335
Ser Leu Ser Gln Cys Val Leu Arg Leu Pro Arg Leu Ile Arg Leu Asn		
1345	1350	1355
Met Leu Ser Trp Leu Leu Asp Ala Asp Asp Ile Ala Leu Leu Asn Val		
	1365	1370
Met Lys Glu Arg His Pro Gln Ser Lys Tyr Leu Thr Ile Leu Gln Lys		
	1380	1385
Trp Ile Leu Pro Phe Ser Pro Ile Ile Gln Lys		
	1395	1400
		1403

配列番号：4

配列の長さ：1295

配列の型：アミノ酸

40 トポロジー：直鎖状

配列の種類：タンパク質

配列

Met Ala Thr Gln Gln Lys Ala Ser Asp Glu Arg Ile Ser Gln Phe Asp		
1	5	10
His Asn Leu Leu Pro Glu Leu Ser Ala Leu Leu Gly Leu Asp Ala Val		
	20	25
Gln Leu Ala Lys Glu Leu Glu Glu Glu Gln Lys Glu Arg Ala Lys		
	35	40
Met Gln Lys Gly Tyr Asn Ser Gln Met Arg Ser Glu Ala Lys Arg Leu		

27 28
 50 55 60
 Lys Thr Phe Val Thr Tyr Glu Pro Tyr Ser Ser Trp Ile Pro Gln Glu
 65 70 75 80
 Met Ala Ala Ala Gly Phe Tyr Phe Thr Gly Val Lys Ser Gly Ile Gln
 85 90 95
 Cys Phe Cys Cys Ser Leu Ile Leu Phe Gly Ala Gly Leu Thr Arg Leu
 100 105 110
 Pro Ile Glu Asp His Lys Arg Phe His Pro Asp Cys Gly Phe Leu Leu
 115 120 125
 Asn Lys Asp Val Gly Asn Ile Ala Lys Tyr Asp Ile Arg Val Lys Asn
 130 135 140
 Leu Lys Ser Arg Leu Arg Gly Gly Lys Met Arg Tyr Gln Glu Glu Glu
 145 150 155 160
 Ala Arg Leu Ala Ser Phe Arg Asn Trp Pro Phe Tyr Val Gln Gly Ile
 165 170 175
 Ser Pro Cys Val Leu Ser Glu Ala Gly Phe Val Phe Thr Gly Lys Gln
 180 185 190
 Asp Thr Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Cys Gly Gly Cys Leu Gly Asn Trp Glu
 195 200 205
 Glu Gly Asp Asp Pro Trp Lys Glu His Ala Lys Trp Phe Pro Lys Cys
 210 215 220
 Glu Phe Leu Arg Ser Lys Lys Ser Ser Glu Glu Ile Thr Gln Tyr Ile
 225 230 235 240
 Gln Ser Tyr Lys Gly Phe Val Asp Ile Thr Gly Glu His Phe Val Asn
 245 250 255
 Ser Trp Val Gln Arg Glu Leu Pro Met Ala Ser Ala Tyr Cys Asn Asp
 260 265 270
 Ser Ile Phe Ala Tyr Glu Glu Leu Arg Leu Asp Ser Phe Lys Asp Trp
 275 280 285
 Pro Arg Glu Ser Ala Val Gly Val Ala Ala Leu Ala Lys Ala Gly Leu
 290 295 300
 Phe Tyr Thr Gly Ile Lys Asp Ile Val Gln Cys Phe Ser Cys Gly Gly
 305 310 315 320
 Cys Leu Glu Lys Trp Gln Glu Gly Asp Asp Pro Leu Asp Asp His Thr
 325 330 335
 Arg Cys Phe Pro Asn Cys Pro Phe Leu Gln Asn Met Lys Ser Ser Ala
 340 345 350
 Glu Val Thr Pro Asp Leu Gln Ser Arg Gly Glu Leu Cys Glu Leu Leu
 355 360 365
 Glu Thr Thr Ser Glu Ser Asn Leu Glu Asp Ser Ile Ala Val Gly Pro
 370 375 380
 Ile Val Pro Glu Met Ala Gln Gly Glu Ala Gln Trp Phe Gln Glu Ala
 385 390 395 400
 Lys Asn Leu Asn Glu Gln Leu Arg Ala Ala Tyr Thr Ser Ala Ser Phe
 405 410 415
 Arg His Met Ser Leu Leu Asp Ile Ser Ser Asp Leu Ala Thr Asp His
 420 425 430
 Leu Leu Gly Cys Asp Leu Ser Ile Ala Ser Lys His Ile Ser Lys Pro
 435 440 445
 Val Gln Glu Pro Leu Val Leu Pro Glu Val Phe Gly Asn Leu Asn Ser

29	30
450	455
Val Met Cys Val Glu Gly Glu Ala Gly Ser Gly Lys Thr Val Leu Leu	460
465	470
Lys Lys Ile Ala Phe Leu Trp Ala Ser Gly Cys Cys Pro Leu Leu Asn	475
485	490
Arg Phe Gln Leu Val Phe Tyr Leu Ser Leu Ser Ser Thr Arg Pro Asp	495
500	505
Glu Gly Leu Ala Ser Ile Ile Cys Asp Gln Leu Leu Glu Lys Glu Gly	510
515	520
Ser Val Thr Glu Met Cys Met Arg Asn Ile Ile Gln Gln Leu Lys Asn	525
530	535
Gln Val Leu Phe Leu Leu Asp Asp Tyr Lys Glu Ile Cys Ser Ile Pro	540
545	550
Gln Val Ile Gly Lys Leu Ile Gln Lys Asn His Leu Ser Arg Thr Cys	555
565	570
Leu Leu Ile Ala Val Arg Thr Asn Arg Ala Arg Asp Ile Arg Arg Tyr	575
580	585
Leu Glu Thr Ile Leu Glu Ile Lys Ala Phe Pro Phe Tyr Asn Thr Val	590
595	600
Cys Ile Leu Arg Lys Leu Phe Ser His Asn Met Thr Arg Leu Arg Lys	605
610	615
Phe Met Val Tyr Phe Gly Lys Asn Gln Ser Leu Gln Lys Ile Gln Lys	620
625	630
Thr Pro Leu Phe Val Ala Ala Ile Cys Ala His Trp Phe Gln Tyr Pro	635
645	650
Phe Asp Pro Ser Phe Asp Asp Val Ala Val Phe Lys Ser Tyr Met Glu	655
660	665
Arg Leu Ser Leu Arg Asn Lys Ala Thr Ala Glu Ile Leu Lys Ala Thr	670
675	680
Val Ser Ser Cys Gly Glu Leu Ala Leu Lys Gly Phe Phe Ser Cys Cys	685
690	695
Phe Glu Phe Asn Asp Asp Asp Leu Ala Glu Ala Gly Val Asp Glu Asp	700
705	710
Glu Asp Leu Thr Met Cys Leu Met Ser Lys Phe Thr Ala Gln Arg Leu	715
725	730
Arg Pro Phe Tyr Arg Phe Leu Ser Pro Ala Phe Gln Glu Phe Leu Ala	735
740	745
Gly Met Arg Leu Ile Glu Leu Leu Asp Ser Asp Arg Gln Glu His Gln	750
755	760
Asp Leu Gly Leu Tyr His Leu Lys Gln Ile Asn Ser Pro Met Met Thr	765
770	775
Val Ser Ala Tyr Asn Asn Phe Leu Asn Tyr Val Ser Ser Leu Pro Ser	780
785	790
Thr Lys Ala Gly Pro Lys Ile Val Ser His Leu Leu His Leu Val Asp	795
805	810
Asn Lys Glu Ser Leu Glu Asn Ile Ser Glu Asn Asp Asp Tyr Leu Lys	815
820	825
His Gln Pro Glu Ile Ser Leu Gln Met Gln Leu Leu Arg Gly Leu Trp	830
835	840
Gln Ile Cys Pro Gln Ala Tyr Phe Ser Met Val Ser Glu His Leu Leu	845

31																	32
850	855								860								
Val Leu Ala Leu Lys Thr Ala Tyr Gln Ser Asn Thr Val Ala Ala Cys																	
865	870								875								880
Ser Pro Phe Val Leu Gln Phe Leu Gln Gly Arg Thr Leu Thr Leu Gly																	
	885								890								895
Ala Leu Asn Leu Gln Tyr Phe Phe Asp His Pro Glu Ser Leu Ser Leu																	
	900								905								910
Leu Arg Ser Ile His Phe Pro Ile Arg Gly Asn Lys Thr Ser Pro Arg																	
	915								920								925
Ala His Phe Ser Val Leu Glu Thr Cys Phe Asp Lys Ser Gln Val Pro																	
	930								935								940
Thr Ile Asp Gln Asp Tyr Ala Ser Ala Phe Glu Pro Met Asn Glu Trp																	
945	950								955								960
Glu Arg Asn Leu Ala Glu Lys Glu Asp Asn Val Lys Ser Tyr Met Asp																	
	965								970								975
Met Gln Arg Arg Ala Ser Pro Asp Leu Ser Thr Gly Tyr Trp Lys Leu																	
	980								985								990
Ser Pro Lys Gln Tyr Lys Ile Pro Cys Leu Glu Val Asp Val Asn Asp																	
	995								1000								1005
Ile Asp Val Val Gly Gln Asp Met Leu Glu Ile Leu Met Thr Val Phe																	
	1010								1015								1020
Ser Ala Ser Gln Arg Ile Glu Leu His Leu Asn His Ser Arg Gly Phe																	
1025	1030								1035								1040
Ile Glu Ser Ile Arg Pro Ala Leu Glu Leu Ser Lys Ala Ser Val Thr																	
	1045								1050								1055
Lys Cys Ser Ile Ser Lys Leu Glu Leu Ser Ala Ala Glu Gln Glu Leu																	
	1060								1065								1070
Leu Leu Thr Leu Pro Ser Leu Glu Ser Leu Glu Val Ser Gly Thr Ile																	
	1075								1080								1085
Gln Ser Gln Asp Gln Ile Phe Pro Asn Leu Asp Lys Phe Leu Cys Leu																	
	1090								1095								1100
Lys Glu Leu Ser Val Asp Leu Glu Gly Asn Ile Asn Val Phe Ser Val																	
1105	1110								1115								1120
Ile Pro Glu Glu Phe Pro Asn Phe His His Met Glu Lys Leu Leu Ile																	
	1125								1130								1135
Gln Ile Ser Ala Glu Tyr Asp Pro Ser Lys Leu Val Lys Leu Ile Gln																	
	1140								1145								1150
Asn Ser Pro Asn Leu His Val Phe His Leu Lys Cys Asn Phe Phe Ser																	
	1155								1160								1165
Asp Phe Gly Ser Leu Met Thr Met Leu Val Ser Cys Lys Lys Leu Thr																	
	1170								1175								1180
Glu Ile Lys Phe Ser Asp Ser Phe Phe Gln Ala Val Pro Phe Val Ala																	
1185	1190								1195								1200
Ser Leu Pro Asn Phe Ile Ser Leu Lys Ile Leu Asn Leu Glu Gly Gln																	
	1205								1210								1215
Gln Phe Pro Asp Glu Glu Thr Ser Glu Lys Phe Ala Tyr Ile Leu Gly																	
	1220								1225								1230
Ser Leu Ser Asn Leu Glu Glu Leu Ile Leu Pro Thr Gly Asp Gly Ile																	
	1235								1240								1245
Tyr Arg Val Ala Lys Leu Ile Ile Gln Gln Cys Gln Gln Leu His Cys																	

1250 1255 1260
 Leu Arg Val Leu Ser Phe Phe Lys Thr Leu Asn Asp Asp Ser Val Val
 1265 1270 1275 1280
 Glu Ile Gly Glu Leu Val Phe Gln Leu Ala Trp Lys Pro Val Val
 1285 1290 1295

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図 1】 卵巣内における卵胞の発達過程を示した模式図である。

【図 2】 ハイブリダイゼーション用プローブの遺伝子位置を示した模式図である。

【図 3】 卵巣における NAIP 遺伝子の発現を調べた in situ hybridization の結果であり、(A) はセンスリボプローブを用いた場合、(B) はアンチセンスリボプローブを用いた場合を示す。

【図 4】 マウス NAIP 遺伝子のノーザンプロット分析

の結果である。(A) はマウス各組織での遺伝子発現を示し、各レーンは、1：精巣、2：腎臓、3：骨格筋、4：肝臓、5：肺、6：脾臓、7：脳、8：心臓である。(B) はマウスの発達過程における卵巣内での遺伝子発現を示し、各レーンは、1：2日令、2：3週令、3：12週令、4：分娩3日目、5：18週令である。

【図 5】 卵巣内における NAIP 遺伝子の発現が顆粒膜細胞に局在していることを示した in situ hybridization (上段、中断) および TUNEL 法 (下段) の結果である。

【図 1】

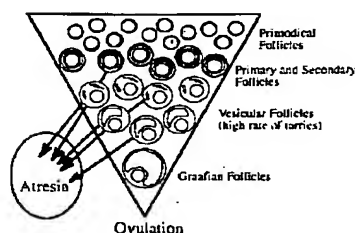
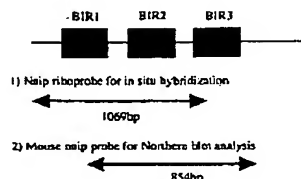
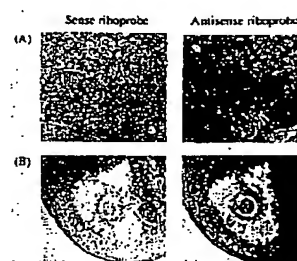


Fig. 1. Follicular development in the mouse ovary

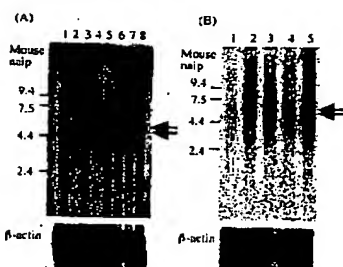
【図 2】



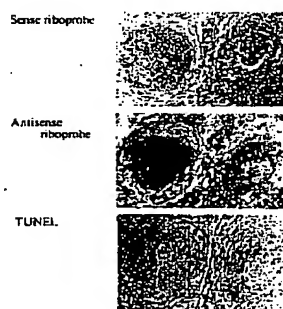
【図 3】



【図 4】



【図 5】



フロントページの続き

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